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TARIFF REFORM IN MOTHER LAND

London Times Bases Some Conclusions on Lord Milner's Addresses

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

What the Dominions Over-Sea May Infer From Some Recent Events

London, Jan. 2.—The London Times reprints lengthy extracts from Viscount Milner's speeches in Canada and editorially dealing with the prospects of tariff reform, says: "The moral of recent by-elections is not lost on the Dominions over the seas. They are waiting now upon the fiscal controversy in this country."

So far from regarding Great Britain's adhesion to free trade with impatience, the Times thinks the Dominions may take this very reluctance to show that when at last the nation's faith is shaken, as it is now shaken in free trade, they may await with confidence the triumph of the policy which imperial causes require. "It will be well, meanwhile, if every nation within the empire, and every tariff reformer at home, would take to heart the statement of the imperial idea which a series of Canadian cities have lately been privileged to hear. As the only need of national conditions is to enable them to meet their foreign competitors, but not to buttress such industries which can only exist under the shelter of a protective wall, trade should be as free as possible, with two provisions: That where we can do so without violence, we should turn it into imperial channels, and that where conditions are unfair we should make them fair."

The Times adds that "Lord Milner's definition of the purpose of reciprocal arrangements as tending not to divert trade from its natural course, but to keep it in an imperial course rather than another, where both are natural, has a bearing even upon the domestic aspect of tariff, and our purposes should be to defend such of our industries as require it."

Manitoba Legislature

Winnipeg, Jan. 2.—The Manitoba legislature is called together for the dispatch of business on February 4th.

Whang Chang's Sentence

San Francisco, Jan. 2—Whang Chang the Korean who shot and killed Durham White Stevens in this city last March, was today sentenced to twenty-five years in the State penitentiary at San Quentin. A lengthy plea for clemency was made by the attorneys for the defendant and resisted by Samuel Knight, who was employed by the Japanese government as special prosecutor. It is not likely that the case will be appealed.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page
1—People starving amid the ruins. Gravé situation in China. Tariff reform in Britain.
2—Indian again took measure of Italy. General news.
3—Year's clearings make new record. Letters to the editor. Local news.
4—Editorial.
5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British opinion. Guests at the city hotels.
6—News of the city. Obituary notices. The weather. Tide table. The mails, when closed, when due.
7—To clear Alberni townsite property. Stormy damages an Otter Point farm. Fifth regiment's annual drill season. Local news.
8—In woman's realm.
9—Sporting news.
10—Marine news.
11—Social and personal.
12—Real estate advertisements.
13—Real estate advertisements.
14—Music and drama.
15—People starving amid the ruins, continued. General news.
16—Table turned on militant suffragists. Plans directorate for time of war. Duty on grain is troubling Italy. General news.
17—Financial and commercial. The local markets.
18—Classified want ads and real estate ads.
19—Happenings in the world of labor. Today's services in the city churches.
20—David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

1—Across two oceans for the big triangular run.
2—The Londoner in Canada, Canada and British empire.
3—The University Women.
4—An hour with the editor.
5—The Hon. Lloyd-George and the suffragettes.
6—An Adventure by the Way. Canadian on suffragettes. The new woman in China.
7—The New Year resolution. The real Ibsen, by one who knew him.
8—Hunting and fishing.
9—Feminine fads and fancies.
10—British Columbia forests and their conservation. To tear down great wall of China.
11—A page for the young folks.
12—The mariner's compass a tickle jade. Canada's far north.

Hamilton Manufacturer Dead
Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 2.—Wm. Burrows, one of Hamilton's most prominent and respected manufacturers, is dead.

Killed By Engine

London, Ont., Jan. 2.—G. Paisley, car cleaner on the Grand Trunk railway, was cut to pieces in the railway yard by a shunting engine last night. He had taken the place temporarily of another employee.

Toronto Statistics

Toronto, Jan. 2.—There were 7,947 births in Toronto last year, compared with 6,715 in 1907, 5,935 in 1906, and 5,816 in 1905. The marriages totalled, respectively, 3,413, 3,611, 3,108 and 3,065. The deaths were 4,630, 4,562, 3,960 and 3,887.

Frozen in Blizzard

Frobisher, Sask., Jan. 2—Mendel Schmerler was frozen to death while walking home on Tuesday. A blizzard was raging at the time and it is supposed he lost his way and was overcome by exhaustion. He was employed on the Oxbow bridge.

Fell 600 Feet

Nanaimo, Jan. 2—Nelson Penn, a young Englishman, fell down an air shaft in No. 1 mine this morning a distance of 600 feet. His body was badly crushed and mutilated. He had been instructed to get a light and go along the new drift to the shaft, to help in making some repairs. Apparently he had gone without a light and walked into the mouth of the shaft. Pen was about 25 years of age, halfing from Bates' Cottages, a mining village in Northumberland, England. He had lived here some two years.

In accordance with the regulations of the new regency the decree of dismissal is marked and sealed by the act of the Prince regent and bore the signatures of the grand councillors, excepting that of Prince Ching. This is evidence that Prince Ching dissented.

There are grave apprehensions here of revolutionary outbreaks in such centres as Canton and some of the most conservative diplomats already are suggesting the return of foreign troops to the lines of communication between Pekin and Tien Tsin.

Situation Grave

That the situation is grave is becoming more and more apparent. That a governmental upheaval would follow the succession had been generally accepted fact, but even the Chinese did not expect this to occur before the expiration of the hundred days of mourning. It is the consensus of opinion that the Manchus do not understand the full significance of their action, which, however, is attributed mainly to the regent, and is characterized as dangerous inasmuch as it gives force to the revolutionaries' and Peckins' cry of "China for the Chinese."

The eliminating of China's greatest statesman is a matter of great concern to the foreign representatives here. They considered him one of the props of China's credit, and the creation of the only policy towards the powers that China ever possessed.

Apprehension is felt of Yuan Shih Kai's ability to escape from Pekin alive.

The man, when questioned, readily admitted that his name was not Sunday. He said his real name was Otto Slater, that he recently came from Glasgow and that while in the latter city he had practiced as a dentist under the name of Anderson. A few years ago, the man said, he had a dental office in New York. Both the man and the woman denied that they knew the Gilchrist woman. A search of their effects revealed a pawnbroker's ticket representing a three-rowed diamond crescent brooch. Such a gem was taken from the Gilchrist house on the day of the murder.

The brooch, according to the pawn ticket, was pledged in Glasgow on Dec. 21, the day Miss Gilchrist was murdered.

The prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner Shields and committed to the Tombs for a hearing on Jan. 19.

British newspapers which reached here today state that Miss Marian Gilchrist, a wealthy woman, 82 years old, was murdered in her apartment on the evening of Dec. 21. A maid discovered her mistress' body lying in a room, where it lay on the hearth with the skull broken and a rug thrown over the face. Robbery was evidently the motive for the crime, as the room had been ransacked.

It is now known that the regent a fortnight ago humiliated Yuan Shih Kai, who thereupon formulated his resignation. The appearance of Prince Ching's name by proxy on the edict discloses the fact that he was ill for two days. It is reported that he injured himself by a fall, but the general belief is that he had suffered a stroke of paralysis. It was prophesied that Prince Ching's career, since the succession, was ended, and this now would seem to be confirmed. The general collapse of the reform organization is predicted. It is believed that Prince Tang Shao Yi, who is now in the United States, will be recalled. The position of Shih Chang, viceroy of Manchuria, has been for some time precarious. Other high officials are threatened, including Yang Shi Liang, the viceroy of the province of Chihi, and Chang Jan Chun, viceroy of Liang Kwang.

Legations Surprised.

The members of the diplomatic corps at Pekin are well-nigh thunderstruck at the sudden dismissal of Yuan Shih Kai. The step is believed to be the outcome of a Manchu plot, and there are indications that the Japanese representative alone had any inkling of what was to follow. Foreign ministers became cognizant of the edict of dismissal before 3 o'clock this afternoon and two hours later the British, German and American ministers were in conference at the British legation. The diplomats were still in conclave at 7 p.m. and it consequently will be impossible to learn what course the leading powers will take in this surprising development.

The foreign governments which rally after an interchange of ideas, but there is reason to believe tonight that Prince Ching, president of the board of foreign affairs, will be waited upon tomorrow by a strong diplomatic combination, such as the British, German and American representatives here.

There is nothing to indicate that the dismissal of Yuan Shih Kai means an open door to foreigners, but the good name of China's management of the crisis following the demise of the Emperor and the Dowager Empress and the appointment of a successor, has been swept away by this vindictive act which will astonish China and arouse the outside world, cripple China's credit and postpone the arrival of foreign troops for possibly five years. Yuan Shih Kai's feelings are as yet unknown and the legations are anxiously awaiting a clue to the throne's future course of action.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2—Yuan Shih Kai's office corresponds to that of premier of Britain, and the action of the Chinese government is considered in official circles in Washington as little short of revolutionery. There is no

regard as one of the most progressive of Chinese statesmen, and the feeling is general that the reigning powers have made a great mistake in forcing him into office at this important stage in the affairs of the government. The earnest wish was expressed here today that the decision in dismissing him may be recalled. The excuse given in the recent dispatches for Yuan's displacement is regarded as a flimsy one and ridiculous. Yuan's displacement is attributed to Manchu jealousy, as he had a great many enemies among the Manchus.

Yuan Tung, his successor, has been in the foreign office a great many years, seven hundred, and they sailed from Palermo today on the steamship Italia.

Refugees Coming
New York, Jan. 2—News reached here tonight in a cablegram to one of the Italian steamship lines that the first batch of refugees from the stricken districts of Italy had sailed for the United States. The refugees number seven hundred, and they sailed from Palermo today on the steamship Italia.

MANCHUS KNIFE YUAN SHI KAI

Great Chinese Statesman Dismissed From Office By Palace Clique

SERIOUS RESULTS FEARED

Apparent Plot to Re-Establish an Absolute Manchu Autocracy

Pekin, Jan. 2.—An edict issued today

dismissed from office Yuan Shih Kai, grand councillor and commander-in-chief of the forces. The reason given for this action is that he has rheumatism in his leg. The edict orders Yuan Shih Kai to vacate all his offices and to return to his home, adding: "The clemency toward him is manifested."

A second edict appoints Nan Tung comptroller of customs, and ex-governor of Pekin, grand councillor, presumably in Yuan Shih Kai's place.

In accordance with the regulations of the new regency the decree of dismissal is marked and sealed by the act of the Prince regent and bore the signatures of the grand councillors, excepting that of Prince Ching. This is evidence that Prince Ching dissented.

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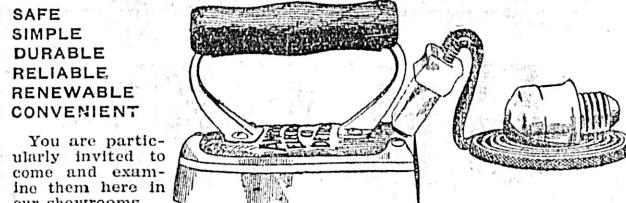
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INDIAN AGAIN TOOK MEASURE OF ITALIAN

Dorando Assisted From Track at Nineteenth Mile of Yesterday's Marathon

Buffalo, Jan. 2.—Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian, tonight for the second time took the measure of Dorando Pietri, the Italian who almost won the great Marathon at the London Olympia. Dorando, as in his race with Longboat, in New York, failed to go the distance. Time and again he sprinted in an effort to get away from the Indian without success.

The end came with startling suddenness in the sixth lap of the nineteenth mile. Dorando had just made one of his spectacular sprints and the 10,000 people in the armory were on their feet cheering lustily when the Italian faltered within four yards of the wire. "His stomach has gone back on him," said his brother and trainer, who rushed to his side and led him away to the dressing-room. Dorando was able to walk out appeared to be very weak.

The Italian covered the 18 miles and 4 laps (less four yards) in 1 hour, 49 minutes, 10 4-5 seconds. Dorando led for practically the entire distance. The pair started off at a rapid pace with the greater of the two, Pietri, the first mile covered in 5.97, or 7 2-5 seconds faster than the first mile of their race at Madison Square Garden on December 15. This grueling pace was moderated somewhat after the second mile but Dorando's frequent sprints kept the time well above the mark set in New York.

Longboat never faltered. Every time Dorando tried to gain a commanding lead, the Indian just lengthened out his stride and overtook the Italian before he had gone a lap. A spectacular incident occurred in the third mile. Longboat trailing behind his opponent, stumbled at the first turn and went sprawling on the track. His leg struck the timbered side of the band, drawing blood. The Indian sprang to his feet like a flash and recovered the lost ground before the lap was completed.

After Dorando stopped, Longboat slowed down and covered the remaining six miles at a walk.

Longboat was a 7 to 10 favorite over Dorando Pietri in what little betting there was before the race. The Canadian coming to go into the city early and snatched up all the money offered down town at slightly better figures. Dorando was not without a host of admirers and backers, but they were not prepared for the avalanche of money offered by the Indian's admirers. The crowd was record-breaker. For an event of the kind in this city at 7 o'clock a number of ticket-buyers stood down the front and sides of the 7th Regiment armory, and every minute added to the crowd massed in front of the building.

"Look out for that Boston record," said Tom Longboat after he had tried the specially prepared dirt track on the armory floor early in the evening. The track was 100 feet wide and slightly banked. It was made of clay and earth well packed and held in place by stout timbers. The course was almost oval, and nine laps to a mile.

Francis Nelson, of Toronto, acted as referee, and William Connors, chairman of the State Democratic committee, fired the starting signal.

It was 9:05 when the men were sent away to a good start. Longboat sprang into the lead and set a terrific pace for the first few laps. Longboat, with a broad grin on his face, stuck close to the Italian, not allowing him more than three or four yards lead.

The time for the first mile, 5:07, was 7 2-5 seconds faster than the first mile of their race at Madison Square Garden on December 15. The pair moderated after the first considerable after the first nine laps. Dorando maintained a lead of two yards throughout the first two miles. In the first lap of the third mile Longboat stumbled and fell, giving the Italian a lead of 25 yards. He sprang to his feet like a flash and sprinted, overtaking Dorando before another lap of the race was completed.

The Indian avoided Longboat's burst of speed and his gaieness hustly. He led Dorando for a short distance, but soon dropped back and let the Italian take up the pace.

The time of the second mile was 10:37. Longboat's left leg struck the timber on the inside of the track, breaking the skin. He was bleeding slightly, but appeared unharmed except on the hand.

The time at the end of the fifth mile was 27:32 1-2. Dorando still led by a couple of yards. His time for five miles at Madison Square was 28:27 4-5.

Dorando sprang frequently in the fifth and sixth miles, but Longboat lengthened out his stride and never allowed the Italian to get very far away. Longboat managed to keep the Italian worried over the Italian's injured leg. Longboat's pace never faltered, and he nodded smilingly to his Canadian friends in the boxes.

The time at the end of the tenth mile was 56:30 1-5. The time of the ten miles in their New York race was 58:38.

Dorando continued to sprint in the thirteenth and fourteenth miles, his leads stretching out at times to 10 and 15 yards. Trainer Flanagan said the injury to Longboat's knee was not bothering the Indian. It had been treated and there was no perceptible change in his stride. Just to show that he was all right, Longboat sprinted in the last lap of the fourteenth mile, and finished it with a lead of two yards. He again waited for Dorando to set the pace, and the fifteenth mile saw the Italian again in the lead.

The time at the end of the fifteenth mile was 1:20:34 2-5, compared with 1:20:25 in the New York race.

In the sixteenth mile Dorando tried again and again to sprint away from the Indian but the Canadian could not be shaken off. It was the Italian's last effort. In the sixth lap he began to falter and when he neared the finish line he stopped. His trainers rushed to support him and the Indian led from the task. The Canadians went wild with enthusiasm and cheered their champion hustly as he plodded around the oval to complete the race.

A HEAVY LIQUOR BILL

New South Wales as Compared With Other States

Melbourne, Jan. 2.—According to figures compiled by Canon Boyce, New South Wales spent last year on alcoholic liquors no less than \$26,003,720, or \$16.72 per head of the population. As the canon picturesquely expresses it, "the total bill is sufficient to allow a sovereign to be placed on every word of the Bible, with a large sum to spare." Nevertheless, the State is 75 cents per head more temperate than Victoria, and \$2.25 per head more temperate than New Zealand. Whisky, apparently, is most in favor, and after whisky Australian-brewed beer. The figures are scarcely soothing to the temperance reformer, since, notwithstanding the more restrictive legislation which has been in operation throughout the period dealt with, the consumption per head is higher than in any of the preceding four years. Exactly the same thing has occurred in New Zealand. Canon Boyce does not draw the inference that the more the limitation of drinking by legislation is attempted, the more people drink. He seeks an explanation in the phenomenal prosperity of the year, which, by increasing the general spending power of the community led to greater consumption of luxuries.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar McMicking and family have taken up their residence for the winter months in Major McMillan's house at the corner of Cook and Collinson streets, which they have rented. Mr. McMicking was formerly manager of the Union Bank of Winnipeg, having resigned to come west, where he has large mining interests. Mr. McMicking is a nephew of Mr. R. B. McMicking of this city.

Mrs. J. D. Sinclair gave a very enjoyable dance at her home on MacLure street on Monday evening last assisted by her niece, Miss Louie Bragg and Mrs. McIlwaine. Among the guests present were Mrs. Wright, Mrs. McIlwaine, Misses Bragg, Wright, Switzer, Parfitt, Mabel Parfitt, Burns and Anderson, and Messrs. Ferguson, Dr. W. Warwick, William Warwick, Hamilton, Ester, Bell, Bragg, Sallie, Young and Adams.

most desirable that the country itself should speak. I have made inquiries, and am informed that if a sufficient number of us telegraph to our members of parliament to that effect, a convention will be manifested with the next couple of weeks no obstacle will be put in the way of holding a national convention towards the end of January or early in February. I abstain from raising any controversial point to be settled by the convention, and merely suggest for consideration whether or not a convention should now be held."

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BRUTAL AND REPULSIVE

Australian Authorities Declare Burns-Johnson Fight Was Not Scientific

Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 2—William H. Wood, chief secretary of New South Wales, in an interview today said the prizefight situation at Sydney was being given serious consideration by the government, as the Burns-Johnson contest last Saturday savored of being more brutal and repulsive than scientific. He declared that unless in-fighting was eliminated, boxing here would have to be regarded as an illegitimate sport.

As a result of the low character of pugilism indicated by the fight on Saturday the police would prevent any further contest here between Burns and Johnson.

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\$15.00 Suits for ... \$10.00

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Largest and best collection of Roses in the Province. Large stock of well-grown Fruit Trees. Berry-bearing, Green, Gold and Silver variegated Hollies. Green, Blue and Golden Cypress. Laurels, Bays, Cedars, Araucarias, Yews, Arbutus. Rhododendrons and General Nursery Stock.

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And we offer you these goods at the lowest possible prices they can be sold, then you must conclude that we are honest in our assertions. Our stock is one of the largest in Canada, and we take this method of reducing it. We have been in business in Victoria for the past fifty years and hope to continue our honest methods of business in the future.

HERE ARE A FEW OF OUR SPECIALS FOR TOMORROW:

MEN'S BOX CALF, heavy double sole, Blucher cut, all sizes, regular price \$4.00. Now	\$2.31
LADIES' BOX CALF AND KID BOOTS, regular price \$3.50. All sizes. Now	\$1.65
BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS, grain or kip, heavy double soles, all sizes, regular price \$3.00. Now	\$1.50
YOUTHS' SCHOOL BOOTS, heavy double sole, all sizes. Regular price \$2.25. Now	\$1.20

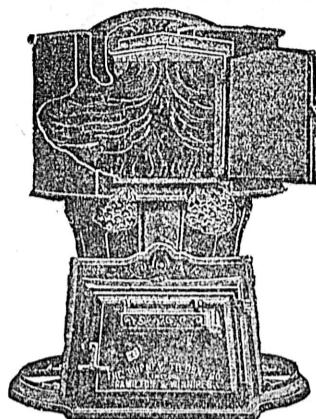
EXTRA SPECIALS

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Travelling Bags

Everything needed here in this line, a wide range of up-to-date goods, highest grade English and American manufacture.
CLUB BAGS, a splendid selection, English and Canadian manufacture, some genuine Walrus. From \$27.00 to\$3.50
SUIT CASES, \$21.00 to\$3.00
FITTED SUIT CASES, splendidly equipped with best nickel tops or silver. \$40.00 to\$27.50
Other prices too numerous to mention.

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated with T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
The Gentlemen's Store - - - 1112 Government Street



PREPARE

For the next cold snap. Let us install a

New Idea

at once and insure your home being warm and comfortable at all times.

See us for prices and terms.

Pacific Sheet Metal Works

Phone 1772. 931 View St.

THE ROYAL CITY GAS IMPROVEMENT CO., Ltd.

Head Office Blackie Block,
Columbia Street, New Westminster.

DIRECTORS.
President—A. A. Lewis, Esq., New Westminster.
Vice-President—C. E. Deal, Esq., Vancouver; W. E. Vanstone, Esq., H. A. Eastman, Esq.; J. A. Rennie, Esq.
Solicitors—Whiteside & Edmonds, New Westminster.
Bankers—Itoya Bank of Canada.
Secretary—J. A. Rennie, Esq., New Westminster.

Capital \$150,000.
Divided into 1500 shares of \$100 each of which 750 shares are now offered for subscription at \$100.

Terms of Payment.
10 per cent payable on application; 15 per cent, payable on allotment; and balance in instalments of 10 per cent at intervals of one month.

Agents for Victoria:
STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.
Auctioneers and Agents,
VICTORIA.

From whom all particulars can be obtained. Phone 1324.

Maynard & Son

Auctioneers

Instructed we will sell on
FRIDAY, JAN. 8,
2 p. m.

At our salesroom, 1314 Broad Street,
**Almost New Oak Furniture,
Steel Range, etc.**

Some very choice pieces of oak furniture in this sale.

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEERS.

Stewart Williams E. E. Hardwick
Stewart Williams & Co.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Hold Weekly Sales of Furniture at Their Mart, 637 Fort St.

Sales Held at Private Houses By Arrangement

FOR SALE PRIVATELY
Awning (in good order), about 15 feet; Show Cases of all kinds; Handsome Oak Overmantel. Etc., Etc.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams
Phone 1324

Bain's Auction Mart

The Raffle

for Grandfather's Clock
which was to have taken place on New Year's eve, has been

Postponed

UNTIL JANUARY THE 31ST

NOTICE

Thomas Brooks begs to announce to his customers that he has sold his ginger beer business to Thorpe & Co., Ltd., and that all bottles, cases, etc., bearing his mark are now the property of that company. He wishes to thank his customers for their past favors and desires a continuation of their patronage to Thorpe who will give them a first class article and a square deal.

THOMAS BROOKS.

10 Cent Parcel Delivery

The public claim that our

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Suggests Subscription.

Sir—With reference to this most appalling disaster that has just happened in Italy, may I suggest that you start a subscription for the benefit of the sufferers of this extremely sad calamity.

Much money will be required, and required quickly. I am certain that almost everybody will subscribe to this fund.

F. C. CORRY,
Dallas Koad, Victoria, B. C., January 1, 1909.

When Bars Were Closed

Toronto, Jan. 2.—All liquor bars closed yesterday, and as a result there were only four arrests for drunkenness. On Christmas Day the bars were wide open and eighty arrests were made for drunkenness.

Out of each 100 inhabitants in New York city, 61 are married.

THOMAS BROOKS.

We do the rest.

THE VICTORIA TRANSFER CO.

Open day and night.

NO GOODS ON APPRO.

YEAR'S CLEARINGS MAKE NEW RECORD

Bank Figures For Twelve-months Highest in City's History

Victoria bank clearings for the year 1908 established a new record for this city. The aggregate for the year was \$55,356,013, compared with \$55,330,588 for 1907 and \$46,615,615 for 1906. Compared with other cities in the Dominion this showing made by Victoria is a remarkable one, in that while the aggregate increase for the year as compared with the previous year is but a small one, there are few cities of the Dominion which can show anything but a decrease. Until the past three months during which the great crop movement from the west stimulated clearings at eastern centres the figures showed nothing but big declines under the corresponding months of the previous year, but in Victoria the volume of clearings has been sustained throughout the year with remarkable steadiness, December figures bringing the total to a point in excess of that for the previous year.

The figures taken month by month indicate the steady condition of trade in Victoria throughout the year. Bank figures tell the story of a city's business with great certainty and a comparison of the above figures with those for the other leading cities of the Dominion show that while the volume of business done elsewhere may have been greater, in no city has the trade held more evenly distributed throughout the twelve months. The following table shows the monthly bank clearings for the past three years.

Month.	1908.	1907.	1906.
Jan.	\$4,391,096	\$3,909,509	\$3,517,434
Feb.	4,271,712	3,750,822	3,883,017
Mar.	4,290,782	4,039,507	3,873,215
Apr.	4,634,079	4,554,441	3,275,826
May.	4,695,269	4,853,411	3,320,781
June.	4,500,812	4,843,161	2,992,569
July.	4,940,811	5,208,912	3,849,657
Aug.	4,259,213	5,026,571	3,791,456
Sept.	4,319,219	4,422,859	3,874,997
Oct.	5,063,689	5,304,664	5,078,017
Nov.	5,049,841	5,030,516	4,024,506
Dec.	4,939,071	4,361,242	4,532,240
Total.	\$55,356,013	\$55,330,588	\$45,615,615

Total \$55,356,013 \$55,330,588 \$45,615,615

H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.

Instructed to sell by

AUCTION

The contents of residence 426 Niagara street, James Bay.

Thursday, Jan. 7th, 2 p.m.
Particulars later.

H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.

The usual Friday

AUCTION SALE

at Salesrooms, 1219 Douglas Street.

Friday, 15th, 2 p.m.
Consignments received to morning of this sale

H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.

Will Sell by

AUCTION

at 1110 Government Street, on

Saturday, 16th, 2 p.m.

Fourteen Unclaimed Cycles left with the Plimley Cycle Company.

Particulars Later.

H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.

The usual Friday

AUCTION SALE

at Salesrooms, 1219 Douglas Street.

Friday, 22nd, 2 p.m.

Will Include Contents of Residence from Victoria West.

H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.

The Usual Friday

AUCTION SALE

at Salesrooms, 1219 Douglas Street.

Friday, 29th, 2 p.m.

Will Include a Quantity of Mission Oak Furniture.

Particulars Later.

NOTICE

Anyone wishing to have an Auction sale during this month, kindly communicate with the Auctioneer as soon as possible.

H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.

AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR.

Commission Merchant and Job Stock Dealer, Established 1883.

25 Years Experience in the Auction Business.

Auction sales of any description conducted satisfactorily and with prompt settlements.

All kinds of goods Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

The Best Price Given for Household Effects and Other Goods.

AUCTION SALE

HELD EVERY FRIDAY AT 2 P.M.

At the Sale Room, 1219 Douglas St., the Oldest Auction Mart in B.C.

All kinds of goods received up to morning of sale.

To Institute Rector

The Bishop will this morning institute the Rev. W. Baugh Allen as rector as St. Paul's, Esquimalt, in accordance with the ancient usage of the Anglican church.

The service will take place at 10:30, and be followed by the Holy Communion. Archdeacon Scriven will take the service at St. Marks, Boleskin Road, until the Rev. the Hon. T. R. Heneage will be free to undertake the duty.

Assumes New Duties

On Thursday last Rev. Dr. Spencer closed his services as pastor of Emmanuel church by an address at the prayer service. He will now devote all his time to local option work with an office in the Flack block, Vancouver.

Presentation to Chorister.

The members of the First Presbyterian church choir were the guests of Mayor and Mrs. Hall at their residence, Victoria West, last Wednesday evening, where about forty thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment provided for them.

During the evening Messrs. Gleason and Shields were presented with gold watch fobs, in connection with their services during the recent performance of the oratorio St. Paul.

Mr. J. G. Brown, their popular chorister, was surprised by a presentation of a handsome music cabinet suitably engraved as a mark of the choir's esteem, and his long services as chorister, nearly 21 years.

The address was read by Mrs. Hall, and the presentation made by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Morrison. After some of the effects of the surprise had worn off Mr. Brown made a feeling and appropriate reply.

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS, reg. \$2.25, \$1.25

DRESSING GOWNS, reg. \$1.75, Sale Price \$1.25

DRESSING GOWNS, reg. \$2.75, Sale Price \$1.50

DRESSING GOWNS, reg. \$3.25, Sale Price \$2.25

DRESSING GOWNS, reg. \$3.75, Sale Price \$2.75

EIDERDOWN ROBES, reg. \$7.50, Sale...\$6.00

EIDERDOWN ROBES, reg. \$8.50, Sale...\$6.50

EIDERDOWN ROBES, reg. \$9.50, Sale...\$7.00

FLANNELETTE SKIRTS (ladies') white, reg. 90c and \$1. Sale, 75¢

LADIES' DRAWERS, reg. 60c, Sale Price 40¢

LADIES' DRAWERS, regular 75¢, Sale Price 50¢

LADIES' DRAWERS, regular 90c, Sale Price 65¢

NO GOODS CHARGED

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

Campbell
"THE FASHION CENTRE"

Everything
Ready-to Wear
for Ladies
and Children

Campbell
"THE FASHION CENTRE"

GREAT SALE

THE SUPERLATIVE VALUES given at our great sale drew a big crush to our showrooms yesterday. On Monday your interests and economic shopping instincts will not rest until yet have seen the extremely handsome "Reception-Gowns," fascinating "Te

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Liability.
27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 86 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year. \$5.00
Six months. 2.50
Three months. 1.25
London Office. 90-92 Fleet Street.

Sunday, January 3, 1909

A HOPEFUL TONE.

A remarkably hopeful tone pervades this community as the New Year opens. One hears expression given to it on every side. It is not confined to men engaged in any one line of business. A strong movement in real estate has been in progress for several weeks. Of the purchases a large proportion have been made by local people. They have, generally speaking, not been large transactions in point of area. This indicates that there has been a great deal of quiet prosperity in the city during the last twelve months. But the buyers are not by any means all local people. Outsiders are becoming impressed with the value of Victoria real estate, and a very considerable number of sales have been made at very satisfactory prices. The opinion of the real estate men seems to be that we will have a year of exceptional activity in that line. Merchants expect, and we think with good reason, a great augmentation to their trade because of the influx of people, who will come west to take in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

Those of us, who live on the coast can hardly appreciate what even a short sea voyage means to those who live inland. The greater number of those, who will visit the exhibition at Seattle will never have seen salt water until they look out over Elliott Bay.

When they see the palatial and magnificent ferries of the Canadian Pacific they will find the temptation to embark on them for a trip to this city quite irresistible. But we must take precautions, if such a result is to be brought about, to see to it that the attractions of Victoria are well advertised. Never before in the history of Victoria, said a merchant to the Colonist yesterday, ought the city to advertise more liberally than this year.

We think that this is the view of all, who have given the matter due consideration. We hope that the optimism of the citizens will find expression when the plebiscite is taken in regard to the publicity grant. If all who say that they believe the present year should be marked by plentiful and judicious advertising, will make a little effort to secure a favorable vote, the ballot will be overwhelmingly in favor of the proposed expenditure.

The Colonist would like to take part this year in a general movement to push Victoria to the front. We have no cut-and-dried plan to suggest, and for the present only urge that all croakers and people with cold water for every proposal will kindly go into innocuous desuetude, and give the rest of us a chance to see what we can do.

Another thing which calls for attention at the earliest possible moment is the necessity of getting the city in readiness to receive visitors. There ought to be a campaign of tidiness as well as publicity. Said a recent visitor:

"I believe Victoria to be the most beautifully situated city in the world." She did not add that in the central part of the city is exceptionally untidy, but she might have done so with perfect truth.

Optimism, publicity, tidiness form a trio, which will be invaluable to Victoria, if they are sufficiently in evidence. Let us have a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together in Victoria during the year 1909.

THE WESTERN ROUTE

Since Mr. Hays of the Grand Trunk Pacific, spoke of the shipment of grain from the Pacific coast, the matter has engaged the attention of the Canadian press to a very large degree. We find the Ottawa Free Press saying:

The British Columbia dream of shipping wheat to England ought to be capable of realization. Even if the ships have to go round Cape Horn for a little while, the Panama canal will be open before very long and there need be no reason why the experiment should not be a decided success.

The Calgary Herald contributes the following interesting item of information in this connection:

Under present conditions very little of the western Canadian wheat is sent around the Horn. The time consumed in transport is too long and without corresponding reduction in rates. The soft wheat of the Pacific coast states can be sent by the longer route to advantage because a certain time has to be allowed before it is ready to be manufactured into flour. Hard Alberta wheat is ready for the miller immediately it comes from the thresher.

Our Eastern friends have been a long time in realizing the part which the Pacific coast will play in the future commerce of Canada, and even now we find the Toronto Globe devoting itself in the manner shown in the following quotation:

The remark made some time ago by President Hays of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway company that western grain would yet be exported by way of the Pacific ocean seems to have been taken to mean that it would be cheaper to send wheat from Alberta to Britain

by the Pacific than by the Atlantic. Mr. Hays probably had in mind the increasing consumption of Canadian wheat by oriental people, and especially by those of Japan.

It will be recalled that when the Royal Commission on Transportation visited this city one of the matters specially brought to its attention, and one of the subjects which received a very large amount of attention in its report, was the desirability of providing the shortest, cheapest and best way "from the plains of Alberta to the ports of Vancouver Island." The question was a new one to the Commissioners, but at the close of their session, Mr. Reform, chairman of the board, said it was the most interesting matter that had been brought to their attention. The change that has come over the public mind in this respect is remarkable. It is well known that extension to the Pacific coast was almost forced upon the Grand Trunk people by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and if we say that, even after the very liberal assistance given by parliament had been voted, the gentlemen at the head of the new enterprise were not specially enthusiastic about the western end of it, we do not think we will be doing them any injustice. Now we venture to believe that they regard the prospects of west-bound traffic as at least as encouraging from the standpoint of earning capacity as east-bound traffic. British Columbia has been some time in coming into its own in respect to the advantages of its geographical position, but the outlook is very favorable now. A writer in the Calgary Herald gives the following facts which are of great interest in this connection:

Time and cost of delivery are two essentials in the determining which way our grain will move, and the following figures will show for themselves just why the western route is feasible.

Taking Calgary as a centre upon which to base these rates, it is found that the rate from that point to Liverpool, Glasgow or London is via: Fort William, 53 1-2c, time required 50 days; Montreal, 53 1-2c, time required 50 days; Pacific, Tehuantepec railway and Atlantic ocean, from Vancouver, 45c, time required 50 days; Vancouver and Suez canal, 45c, time required 80 days; Vancouver and Cape Horn, 45c, time required 120 days.

It is figures like the above which have at last drawn a fair percentage of traffic westward. What then may be expected when the Panama canal is completed, via which the rate to Great Britain will not be more than 37 1-2c, the time required in the neighborhood of 35 days.

These matters lend force to the contention which the Colonist has been making in favor of an understanding between the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta in regard to railway construction.

It belongs to Longboat, sure enough.

Wilbur Wright has flown 90 miles. That seems to settle it.

The United Kingdom is now paying old-age pensions. What was this we have heard about the people of that Kingdom being non-progressive?

The Kaiser will hardly stay the tide of democracy in Germany by refusing to shake hands with the President of the Reichstag.

Nanaimo claims, with great justice, to have had a prosperous year.

Everything points to a series of prosperous years for our sister city, and for this we feel very glad.

The Montreal city council has been advised that it has no authority to vote money for the winter carnival and ice palace. The law is not "a hazz" in this particular instance.

Remember, good sir or madam, that the new dog by-law is now in force, and if your "best friend of man" fails to report at home at the usual time it will be best to inquire for him at the city pound.

President Gomez is a decided improvement on Castro. He may manage to get Venezuela out of the lime-light for a little while, and give the people of that rich country a chance to make something of their great opportunities.

Owing to the exact balance of power between the two political parties in Newfoundland, it is said that a coalition government is contemplated. If this cannot be effected there will be a new election.

We are glad to find the Times

seconding our motion that there shall be an investigation to see if the citizens of Victoria are getting full value

for the large amount of money now being expended. From information received we are under the impression that rigid investigation into the construction of permanent sidewalks might be productive of good results.

The Wall Street Journal thinks that

the Canadian wheat crop will be 500,000 bushels annually at the expiration of ten years from the present.

And yet there are some people who

think we have already too many rail-

ways. The truth of the matter is that

railway construction will not be able

to keep pace with the demand for

transportation.

We hope that the various candi-

cates for municipal honors at the ap-

proaching elections will take early op-

portunity to explain where they stand

on the matter of aid to the main-

tenance of the Tourist Association.

The question is of the highest im-

portance and so vitally concerns the

future of the city that we have a

right to demand that candidates ex-

plain their views on the proposal.

The C.P.R. is inviting tenders for

the clearing of a large portion of the

townsite of Alberni. It is specified that the work must be completed before the first day of May next. This suggests a period of great activity at the West Coast terminal of the C.P.R.'s island system. The coming spring and summer will assuredly witness much important development in the vicinity of Alberni.

Here is a gratifying little message from our esteemed contemporary, the Cowichan Leader: "The new year will surely be a most prosperous one for this part of Vancouver Island. A look into the near future will convince any one of this. The population is growing rapidly. Present industries are expanding and new ones are contemplated, and the line to Cowichan lake is to be built. Other signs indicate the prosperity of our community."

It seems a natural supposition that as one result of the disastrous earthquake in southern Italy a feeling of disquietude will be aroused amongst the inhabitants of all places lying within what are known as "earthquake zones." San Francisco has made a brave effort to recover the position she lost through the great calamity of four years ago, but if people display some timidity about making that city their domicile we can hardly be blamed, in the light of recent occurrences.

The federal government has acted very promptly in the matter of extending aid to the sufferers by the dreadful earthquake in southern Italy and Sicily, having appropriated the sum of \$100,000, which will be forwarded through the Colonial office accompanied by an appropriate expression of sympathy. The government of the United States has displayed conspicuous generosity by dispatching direct to the scene of the disaster a ship loaded with supplies intended for the battleship squadron now in European waters.

Immigration officials in Manitoba predict that this year all records for an influx of settlers from the United States will be broken. Inquiries for land and opportunities to engage in business are not confined to those living in the Western and Middle States, but come from the New England states as well. This reveals an "annexationist" sentiment in Canada which must be the reverse of agreeable to the government at Washington, as the loss of some thousands of excellent citizens each year is hardly a matter to be viewed with equanimity.

Emphatic testimony that the city is expanding rapidly is furnished in the fact that we have outgrown the auditorium at the city hall in so far as it is useful for the purpose of holding public meetings. Hereafter the Victoria theatre or some equally large auditorium will be utilized on the occasion of meetings during municipal campaigns. We trust that the selection of a new meeting place may be taken as indicating an increased interest in the public affairs of the city on the part of the electorate.

The following dispatch from St. John to the Montreal Star will be read with interest here: "The minister of public works informed the committee of the civil board of works this morning that the C. P. R. had agreed to convey to the federal government the sixteen hundred foot strip of property at West St. John on the harbor front, which the company got from the city some years ago. Hon. Dr. Pugsley asked that the city transfer to the government the property lying between this strip and the breakwater, in which case he would recommend the government to begin dredging at once for the beginning of a large system of docks on that transfer."

Well informed observers of the situation are of the opinion that the Young Turks will have a hard task in persuading the bulk of the nation to follow them. In an interview at Budapest the other day, Prof. Vambery, the noted Orientalist, said: "They are not numerous, there being only forty or fifty able men among them, though as a rule they are honest and patriotic. At present the Sultan is behaving admirably and the same may be said of the people he has so long oppressed; but mutual distrust and suspicion are caused everywhere through the activity of the 2,000 spies of the Sultan, who are still maintained by him and who have completely destroyed all belief in an honest public administration."

Very cheering indeed is the announcement that Rev. John Antle, during his recent visit to England in the interests of the Columbia Coast Mission, has been successful in his endeavors to arrange for a larger steamer to be used in the mission work and in securing additional financial assistance. Lord Strathcona, who on more than one occasion has shown himself a sincere friend of British Columbia, in which province he takes the keenest interest, contributed the sum of £500. The Columbia Coast Mission is performing a very real service to those who dwell at points along the northern coast, and it is deeply gratifying to know it will now be in a position to cope with its expanded duties and responsibilities.

Striking evidence that the outlook for the year which has just opened is regarded with the greatest optimism in this province is furnished by the articles appropriate to the New Year appearing in the press of British Columbia. Here is the opening paragraph of the editorial appearing in the New Westminster Columbian, which may be taken as typical of the views held by newspapers all over the country, in

regard to their respective districts: "Reflection upon the events of the past year must bring to every citizen of New Westminster the realization that this community has been singularly favored by Providence, in unstinted bestowal of material blessings, with exemption from any form of disaster. Business never has shown greater expansion; population has increased at a rate unexampled; and in every direction we see being laid the foundations of additional sources of prosperity for the city and district."

By a somewhat singular coincidence the Princess Charlotte reached Victoria on almost the same date as, twenty years ago, the steamer Islander made her first trip. The Vancouver News-Advertiser is each day reproducing extracts from its old files, and on Friday last had the following paragraph which appeared on Tuesday, January 1, 1889: Many went down to the C.P.R. dock on Sunday morning to see the new steamer Islander, which arrived in port for the first time. She came from Victoria under command of Captain Rudlin, with whom were Captain Irving, manager of the company, and Captain George W. Robertson, who brought her out from Glasgow. The officers are Captain Rudlin; chief officer, J. J. Edwards; superintendent engineer, James Anderson; first engineer, Henry Shanks; second engineer, John McGraw; assistant engineer, G. Sproat; purser, James B. Smith; freight clerk, Frank Bowser; baggagemaster, J. W. Moore; chief steward, B. Freeman."

It is predicted by a Vienna correspondent that unless Austria comes to terms with Turkey before the middle of next month war will be inevitable. Servia and Montenegro continue to hasten their armaments and in many other ways the outlook for peace is discouraging. The most irritating element in the situation, however, continues to be the Turkish boycott on Austrian goods. Instead of showing signs of coming to an end, it will be extended, according to the assertions of the Young Turks. If this is true more than half the industrial activity of Austria may soon be hopelessly crippled. Thus a substantial proportion of the business men of Vienna believe that the hint which M. Iswolsky gave the duma on Christmas day ought to be taken and a conference of the European powers concerned ought to be held as soon as possible. Now that Russia has indicated, through M. Iswolsky's speech, that it does not intend to protest against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is felt that Austria should not continue to hold its stiff-necked attitude.

Some interesting statistics respecting the total output of gold in the United States during the year just closed are furnished by a Washington correspondent. We presume that the figures for Alaska would on investigation be found to have been based to some extent upon the output from the Yukon district. But to quote: "Gold production in the United States aggregated \$96,313,256, an increase of almost \$6,000,000. Silver aggregated 51,736,653 fine ounces, a net decrease of 4,700,000 ounces from the previous year. Africa yielded \$165,000,000 in gold, an increase of more than \$13,000,000. Alaska, California, Colorado and South Dakota showed increases in gold, reaching altogether over \$10,500,000. Decreases in Utah of 3,500,000 ounces, Colorado of 1,250,000 and Idaho of 1,500,000 were notable in the silver output. The injunctions against smelters on account of objectionable fumes caused quite a shrinkage in the output of both gold and silver in Utah, and the labor troubles early in the year had a similar effect on the yield of Nevada. The shrinkage in these states, with the losses on some less important producing sections, cut down the increase for the entire United States to about \$6,000,000."

Very neatly, and, at the same time, very powerfully, does the Toronto News, in the following paragraph, bring home to all of us a sense of our dependency on the British navy in order to maintain our status as a nation: "The good ship Agnes Donahoe seems to be sailing in high seas. Her last appearance was in St. Stephens, Westminster, where Mr. Ellis Davies questioned the government about her. The Agnes Donahoe is a Canadian sealing ship which the Uruguayan government seized on the charge of hunting seals within the three-mile limit. The captain and mate were imprisoned and the crew turned adrift in a strange land. When captain and men returned home they and the owners made application for compensation on the ground that the ship was not within three miles of the shores of Uruguay. The question came up in the Dominion parliament, and was sent on to London. Mr. Davies was informed in reply to his question that the Uruguayan government had rejected the claim. This fact had been communicated to the Canadian government, and His Majesty's government is now awaiting a reply from Ottawa before taking any further action. Whether the Agnes Donahoe will be a cause of war remains a question for the future. In the meantime Canadians who do not believe the British navy is of any value to this country should note who is pressing the Canadian shipowners' claims in South America."

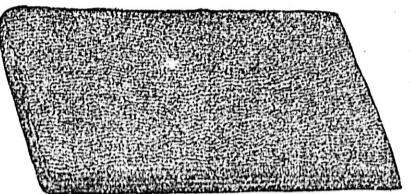
Consigned to the Pasteur Institute London, a thousand guinea-pigs were landed recently at Dover from Calais. Dr. W. E. Hoyle, the director of the Manchester Museum, has been appointed director of the National Museum of Wales.

Keep the House Clean

AND FREE FROM MUD BY USING THESE DOOR MATS

JUST now, the rains of Winter, with the attendant mud, make great trouble for the homekeeper. It is a difficult problem at the best of times to keep the floors neat and clean, but in the Winter—

We have a host of helps in the way of door mats—and door mats at this season of the year are a grand investment. They cost but a trifle, and they'll save you many minutes' work. Just try a wire mat and a cocoa mat and see what excellent results you get. Shown on second floor



PLAIN COCOA MATS

Size 13 x 25 in., each	90¢
Size 16 x 27 in., each	\$1.25
Size 18 x 30 in., each	\$1.50
Size 20 x 33 in., each	\$1.75
Size 22 x 36 in., each	\$2.

JANUARY
1909

YOUNG'S ANNUAL SALE

JANUARY
1909

Ready to Wear Department

Ladies' Cashmere Waists, in navy, brown, ivory and black, regular \$3.00. Sale Price.....	\$1.95
Ladies' Silk Waists, odd lines, ranging from \$4.75 to \$11.00.....	All Marked Half Price
Ladies' White Net Waists, regular \$7.25, \$7.50, \$8.75. Sale Price.....	\$5.00
Ladies' White Net Waists, regular \$9.00, \$9.25, \$10.25. Sale Price.....	\$6.50
Ladies' White Net Waists, regular \$13.00 and \$15.00. Sale Price.....	\$10.00
Ladies' Ecru Net Waists, regular \$5.50. Sale.....	\$3.50
Ladies' Ecru Net Waists, regular \$8.35 and \$9.25. Sale Price.....	\$5.00
Ladies' Ecru Net Waists, regular \$13.75 and \$14.00. Sale Price.....	\$10.00
Ladies' Black Net Waists, regular \$5.75. Sale.....	\$3.50
Ladies' Black Net Waists, regular \$8.75 and \$9.75. Sale Price.....	\$5.00
Ladies' Colored Flannelette Waists, regular \$1.40 and \$1.85. Sale.....	75¢
Children's Knitted Norfolk Golfers, white, red and navy, regular \$2.25. Sale.....	\$1.65

Fancy Side and Back Combs all Half Price
Ladies' Long White Woollen Gloves, regular 65¢, Marked to, per pair, 25¢

Ladies' Knitted Waistcoats, red, navy and black, regular \$1.25. Sale Price.....	85¢
Girls' Flannelette Nightdresses, sizes from 4 to 14 years, regular price 80c. Sale Price.....	50¢
Girls' Flannelette Drawers, regular 40¢ pair. Sale 25¢	
Ladies' Flowered Flannelette Kimonos, regular \$2.00. Sale Price.....	\$1.50
Ladies' Embroidered Linen Waists (not made up) handsomely embroidered on good linen, regular \$7.25. Sale Price.....	\$4.50
Ladies' Embroidered Linen Waists (not made up) handsomely embroidered on good linen, regular \$7.25. Sale Price.....	\$4.00
Ladies' Embroidered Linen Waists (not made up) handsomely embroidered on good linen, regular \$8.75. Sale Price.....	\$4.50
Young Ladies' White Net and Point d' Esprit Dresses, with Silk Slip and Silk Drop Skirt, regular \$32.50. Sale Price.....	\$24.00
Young Ladies' White Net and Point d' Esprit Dresses, with Silk Slip and Silk Drop Skirt, regular \$27.50. Sale Price.....	\$20.00

Millinery

All Trimmed Hats for Ladies, Children's Trimmed Hats, Ladies' and Children's Untrimmed Hats, all marked down to January Sale Prices

NOTE AND COMMENT

A recent issue of "Votes for Women," the journal of the British suffragettes, contains a rapturous eulogy of Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who was recently released from Holloway Gaol. The writer is Mrs. Pethwick Lawrence, and the following are a few extracts:

"Christabel! Christabel! As the dawn to the waiting earth, upon whose breast have laid all night the chilling mist of tears, so are you dear to the hearts of women. Long, long, we waited for your coming. Too well have we learned the lesson of sorrow, or patience. Fear was upon us; and the anguish of womanhood had subdued us and brought us under subjection.

"Then you came like the young Siegfried in his maiden might. Like him you took the broken pieces of the weapon of destiny and welded them into 'Needful,' the magic sword. Like him, utterly without the knowledge of fear, you have gone forth to break the curse of a terrible domination. Child of destiny! Spirit of the dawn! You will emerge undimmed even from the black recesses of a common gaol, for until the appointed time you are immune from the griefs which pierce and wound the heart of those to whom has not been given at birth your magic armor. All the wit of your enemy, all the evil machinations and devices are doomed to come to naught. They cannot teach you that one lesson which life itself has never taught you. They cannot teach you the meaning of hesitation or fear."

"Dameless champion! Herald of the coming day of deliverance, whose story is already written in the book of fate. We glory in your courage, in your overbearing youth, in the unshaded morning radiance of your spirit that has never known eclipse, in your laughing zest for conflict, that has never experienced the check of failure or defeat."

"Maiden warrior! We give you rapturous welcome. Go forth with the mat of the future, strong in the gladness and youth of your dauntless spirit, to smite with your sword of destiny the forces—stupidity and unreasoning prejudice and blind dominion."

The Toronto Globe in a recent issue had the following editorial article which will be read with a special interest by the people of British Columbia:

"Just half a century ago the Globe published an item of news to the effect that a Toronto man had applied to the Colonial Office in London for information as to the price of lands to be opened for settlement in British Columbia, and also as to whether the Saskatchewan district was to be colonized. He was informed by Lord Carnarvon, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, that some time must elapse before the British Columbia land regulations would be ready and that no arrangements had been made for the settlement of Saskatchewan. It is worthy of note that Lord Carnarvon, as Colonial Secretary, took charge just ten years later of the

British North America Act in its progress through the House of Lords, so rapid was the march of events during that important decade. British Columbia became British through Vancouver's exploration of the Pacific coast, Mackenzie's journey from the Rocky Mountains to the sea—both in the early nineties of the eighteenth century—and Fraser's descent a few years later of the river that bears his name. When the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company were united in 1829 the management whose charter jurisdiction extended to the Rocky Mountains, acquired by lease control of British Columbia and Vancouver Island which were placed under the management of Dr. McLoughlin, assisted by James Douglas. In 1846 the treaty of Oregon fixed the international boundary at the forty ninth parallel, and the headquarters of the company were transferred from Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River to Fort Victoria the present capital of British Columbia. Within a few years the discovery of gold in the Cariboo district caused a large immigration, and Douglas, by this time Governor, had all he could do by the exercise of tact and courage to prevent such frontier episodes as had just disgraced the development of early California. Parliamentary government was established in Vancouver Island in 1856 and in 1858 the mainland became a Crown colony. The two were united under one Parliament in 1866, one year before the creation of the Dominion of Canada. The "Saskatchewan" above mentioned was the extensive but vaguely defined region drained by the Saskatchewan River, with its two branches both rising in the Rocky Mountains. Long after the Hudson's Bay Company ceased to control British Columbia it virtually owned Saskatchewan, and it was not dispossessed until the territory was purchased by the Dominion Government in 1869. The Red River Rebellion of the following year was the means of opening the country up to settlement and the Red River Valley became the Province of Manitoba. In 1871 the Hudson's Bay Company was still in full control and seemed likely to remain so indefinitely, but events progressed more rapidly than any person foresaw, and the curse of the half century sees between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast four Provinces not merely well organized politically, but traversed by railroads and rapidly filling up with settlers."

The wireless apparatus on the steamer Portland was found useful on her last trip. While northbound the Portland received wireless messages from Katahdin stating that the people and horses were in severe straits and asking the steamer to make an attempt to land all supplies for the port. The Portland, in spite of heavy weather, succeeded in discharging twenty-five tons at Kayak, but it was three days later before this merchandise reached Katahdin. To do this, the Portland lost forty hours. On the return the weather had moderated and the Portland was able to land the balance of cargo consigned to Katahdin merchants. This was good news for the inhabitants of the town. Officers of the steamer state that for the horses had run out and while the food supply was short, none of the population had suffered.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, Jan. 4, 1869.

Persons who chanced to stand upon an eminence overlooking the Straits on New Year's Day were treated to a strange sight. Eight large ships, with all sail set, were observed well over on the opposite side, scudding rapidly along and sailing so closely together that at times a collision appeared inevitable. The vessels were constantly tacking to avoid each other. Before sundown the visitors had passed out of sight and nothing met the eyes of the observer save the broad blue expanse of smooth water, with the snow-white outline of the Olympic range rising like a grim sentinel in the background.

A perilous passage—The steam yacht Leytevalin, in charge of Capt. Titcomb, which left New Westminster at half-past ten o'clock on Thursday, with guests for the Governor's ball, met with the gale of Thursday afternoon, when nearly across the Gulf. She managed, however, to get into Plumper's Pass, and struggled along until the fury of the wind became so great that as to compel her to turn back. After considerable difficulty, not unattended with danger, Capt. Titcomb reached a sheltered cove near Moresby Island, where he anchored his vessel until the violence of the gale had subsided, and after several unsuccessful attempts to proceed the yacht arrived here on Saturday afternoon, having been nearly two and a half days on the trip.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Everybody has heard the legend about the Glastonbury Thorn. The story is that it owes its presence in the British Isles to St. Joseph of Arimathea, who is reputed to have visited this island during the Roman occupation. The Saint fixed his staff into the ground at Glastonbury. In Somerset, to indicate his choice of a site for building the first Christian church in this realm, which is now known as Glastonbury Abbey, and that the said staff eventually rooted and produced the famous Glastonbury Thorn. All this is of course pure romance. The tree, a writer in the Christmas number of Amateur Gardening—a most attractive number by the way—reminds us, is really a variety of the hawthorn, and is botanically called *Crataegus oxyacantha* praecox, the early-flowering thorn. The distinctive characteristics of the Glastonbury Thorn are the same writer informs us, the habit of putting forth new leaves in autumn, and certainly very early in the new year; also blossoming occasionally about Christmas, or in January or February at the latest.

When the piercing blasts of Boreas blow, And scatter o'er the field the driving snow. One specimen mentioned by our contemporary made a practice of flowering annually about Old Christmas Day, and it is probably due to the fact that blossoms being noticed about that date that a good deal of the old legendary lore and superstition arose. Trees of this hawthorn are fairly common in

old cottage and manorial gardens. The flowers, white and fragrant are more sparingly produced than those of the common hawthorn.

If the Duke of the Abruzzi should succeed in his designs upon Mount Everest, he is not likely, says the London Chronicle, to propose a change of name for the world's highest mountain. That name, however, has not been universally accepted. It was bestowed in 1857 by the Royal Geographical Society in honor of Sir George Everest, the surveyor-general who organized the survey of India upon a scientific basis. The society overruled an objection that the Nepalese already called the mountain Deva-dhunga (God's Seat) and Bhairava Langur (the Terrible Pass), it being doubtful whether these names referred to this particular mountain. On the continent many have persisted in calling it Dhaulasirakar—a title of the god Shiva the Destroyer and his wife. But this seems to be really another peak, and Colonel Waddell has found by much inquiry "White Mountain"—a vague term, just like the original "Mont Blanc" of the Alps.

Mrs. Morgan, the Shepperton bride, who was escorted from the church by a retinue of revolver-firing cowboys, has certainly established—in England at any rate—a record in nuptial escorts. Some years ago, we remember, says the Westminster Gazette, Dufferin was the scene of a pretty wedding at which the bride was accompanied by the church by the Devon and Somerset Staghounds, and had for escort on the return journey the Taunton Vale Foxhounds. More recently the captain of a Liverpool cycle club took his bride to church in a motor car, followed by a hundred riders of decorated bicycles. A Brighton bride made her nuptial journey in a carriage drawn by six white-rosetted gun-horses, driven by artillerymen in uniform, and preceded by a mounted leader.

The frozen meat trade, which is about to be developed by the importation of Chinese pork, is, says the London Chronicle, nearly a century old. On Jan. 30, 1816, three Esquimaux arrived at Harwich by the packet from Gothenburg, bringing five sleds packed with ptarmigan, blackcock and other game, frozen and packed in air-tight cases. The enterprising Northerners had to pay over £50 duty on the consignment and £10 carriage from Harwich to London; but as the game was in excellent condition, it found a ready sale and fetched high prices. The Esquimaux did so well out of the speculation that they remained in this country for several months, spending their profits in royal fashion; but, despite the success of the experiment, it does not appear to have been repeated.

Funeral of Senator Bernier.

Winnipeg, Jan. 2.—The funeral of Senator Bernier took place this morning. A service was held in the cathedral at 9:30. Mr. Dumas officiated. Interment took place in the historic cemetery of St. Boniface cathedral.

The carters' strike in Dublin affected 19 firms and threw out of employment over 3,000 men.

Ladies' Eyelet Embroidered Waists, also not made up, regular \$2.75, for..... \$1.50

Young Ladies' White Net and Point d' Esprit Dresses, with Silk Slip and Silk Drop Skirt, regular \$25.00, Sale Price..... \$19.00

Young Ladies' White Net and Point d' Esprit Dresses, with Silk Slip and Silk Drop Skirt, regular \$18.50, Sale Price..... \$15.00

Furs

Jap Mink "Throw Overs," each beautifully made in latest styles, lined with best quality satin, regular price \$7.75, for..... \$5.80

Regular price \$10.50, for..... \$7.90

Regular price \$15.00, for..... \$11.50

Jap Mink Stoles, with storm collar effect, handsome furs, lined with excellent satin, reg. price \$7, for..... \$5.25

Regular price \$12.00 for..... \$9.00

Jap Mink Stoles, stylish cape effects, extra well made, lined with highest grade satin, regular price \$8.50, for..... \$6.50

Regular price \$10.75, for..... \$8.00

Regular price \$12.50, for..... \$9.40

Regular price \$18.50, for..... \$14.00

Regular price \$20.00 for..... \$15.00

Regular price \$21.50, for..... \$16.50

Regular price \$22.50, for..... \$16.90

Regular price \$30.00, for..... \$23.00

Jap Mink Stole—Latest Cape effect, exquisite Furs lined throughout with heavy brocade silk. Regular price \$37.50, for..... \$28.00

Alaska Sable Collar (one only), exceptionally smart Regular price \$14.75, for..... \$10.00

Canadian Mink Small Collars, just the Fur a lady would appreciate to wear all the year round in B. C. (three only). Regular price \$22.50, for..... \$16.90

Coon Skin Stole (one only), regular price \$25.00. For.....

Ladies' White Furs and Children's Fur Sets all greatly reduced in price

Underwear

Ladies' White Fleece Lined Vests and Drawers, reg. 40¢ for..... \$25¢

Ladies' White Fleece Lined Vests and Drawers, reg. 60¢ for..... \$45¢

Ladies' White Fleece Lined Vests and Drawers, reg. 75¢ for..... \$50¢

Watson's Unshrinkable, white, regular \$1.00, sale..... \$75¢

Watson's Unshrinkable, white, regular \$1.65, sale..... \$1.30

Watson's Unshrinkable, white, regular \$1.40, sale..... \$1.00

Watson's Unshrinkable, grey, regular 75¢ and \$1.00, sale..... \$50¢

Ladies' Turnbull Combinations, in natural wool, reg. \$2.25. Sale..... \$1.75

Umbrellas

Children's School Umbrellas, very strong and durable with natural wood handles, regular 85¢ and 90¢, Sale Price..... \$50¢

Misses' Umbrellas, good gloria silk covers and strong steel rods, regular price \$1.25. Sale Price..... \$90¢

Ladies' Umbrellas, good twill covers, strong steel rods, assorted handles, those priced at \$1.00 for..... \$75¢

Those priced at \$1.25, for..... \$90¢

Those priced at \$1.50 for..... \$1.15

Ladies' Umbrellas, excellent gloria silk covers, strong steel rods and very smart handles, regularly priced at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.00, Sale Price..... \$1.50

Ladies' Umbrellas, regularly sold at \$2.25, for..... \$1.85

Jaeger's Pure Wool Underwear for Ladies and Children, all to be sold One-Third less than marked prices

Ladies' Umbrellas, regularly sold at \$2.50 and \$2.75, for..... \$2.00

Ladies' Umbrellas, regularly sold at \$3.00 and \$3.25, for..... \$2.50

Men's Umbrellas, good steel rods, regularly sold at \$1.00, for..... \$85¢

Men's Self-Opening Umbrellas, regularly sold at \$1.40, \$1.50 and \$1.75, for..... \$1.25

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

1280 acres, Nechaco Valley, situate on the banks of the Nechaco River, three miles from Fraser Lake, for \$6.00 per acre. It will easily be double the value in a year's time.

FOR RENT

Small cottage at Gordon Head, fruit trees, etc., etc. eight acres land, three acres cleared. Per month, only.....\$6.00

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Fifty cents per bottle at this Store.

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Has stood the test of many years.

Grass will not grow on a boat painted with it, and after a season the boat will be practically as clean as when first painted. It is an English Copper Paint, and is largely used by the Royal Navy.

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The World Moves

And so do we. Trucks for handling baggage, furniture or heavy materials at \$1.50 per hour.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Telephone 129.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Friendly Help Meeting

The usual monthly meeting of the Friendly Help will be held in their rooms in the Market hall, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

Speaks Tonight

A. F. Cross, a prominent worker in the interests of the International Sunday School association, whose headquarters are at Chicago and who is visiting the city, will deliver an address this evening at 7 o'clock, at the Victoria West Methodist church.

St. John's Parish Magazine.

Owing to some delay, which in the circumstances, was unavoidable, the new Parish Magazine of St. John's parish, will not make its first appearance until Tuesday next, but it is hoped that it will hereafter be always ready for distribution upon the last day of each month.

Victoria Nurses' Club

The Victoria Nurses' club will hold their monthly meeting on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15, at 3.30 in the cub rooms on Johnson street. It is urgently requested that all members should attend, as most important business will be discussed previous to the annual meeting on February 1.

Prairie Club's Meeting

The officers of the Prairie club wish to announce that their meeting of Thursday evening next will be addressed by the two mayoralty candidates, and not by the candidates for the aldermanic board. The meeting which will be held in the Victoria theatre, is held by the Prairie club alone. The Citizens' League has nothing to do with it.

A Serious Operation.

Mr. Jack McDonald, a street car employee, has been removed to St. Joseph's hospital and treated for appendicitis, and perforation of the stomach, through the growth of a gastric ulcer. It is a serious case, but being only about twenty years of age, he has youth in his favor. The operation was performed by Dr. Fraser, and he is doing quite as well as could be expected in the circumstances.

First Presbyterian Club.

Mr. Walter Walker, member of the congregation, who visited the famed land of the hill and of the heather during the past summer, will deliver an address tomorrow evening before the members of the First Presbyterian club in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, illustrating some of the most interesting as well as the historic portions of Scotland. Mr. Walker, during his recent visit, spent four months in his native country. The programme will further include songs, readings and recitations.

Rev. Mr. Ard to Lecture.

The Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard will deliver a lecture upon Wednesday evening next before the members of the Anglican Young People's association, taking as his subject: "The Earlier Period of the History of the Church of England," taking the place of the Rev. C. E. Cooper, who was to have lectured upon Egypt. The Rev. C. E. Cooper's lecture upon Egypt, which was to have been given upon this date, has been postponed until the following Wednesday. Rev. Mr. Ard's lecture will be excellently illustrated by means of lantern slides.

Suffered Paralytic Stroke.

A Frenchman named Bernard was removed early yesterday afternoon, in the Victoria Transfer Co.'s ambulance, from the E. & N. station to St. Joseph's hospital, where he lies under the care of Dr. O. M. Jones. His wife informed the hospital authorities that he suffered a severe paralytic stroke on the 23rd of December, but being a man of powerful build and only 48 years of age, his physician is of the opinion that having everything in his favor he may recover—granted perfect rest, quiet and good care. Bernard is in the employ of a brewing company of Ladysmith.

Society of Friends

The local branch of this religious denomination has taken over the tenancy of Harmony hall, View street, as from the first instant. Friends meetings for worship will be held each Sunday morning, commencing at 11 o'clock. A Sunday school is held at 9.45 a.m., and the Sunday evenings are devoted to mission meetings, commencing at 7 o'clock. At the service this evening some visiting Friends will assist, viz., Harry Parry and Henry James, from Vancouver, and Herbert Dunn, from Shawinigan. These friends are also expected to be present at the morning meeting for worship. They are all acknowledged ministers in the society. The public are very cordially invited to any of the meetings.

Architect Opens Office

P. Leonard James, architect, has opened an office in this city at 522 Fort street, where he will conduct business in the future. He is a member of the Architectural Institute of Canada and of the Alberta Association of Architects, having acted as examiner in building construction for the latter body. Mr. James has had ten years' experience in London, England, where he was associated with the firm of Saxon Snell, F. R. I. B. A., the well-known architects who designed the Royal Victoria hospital at Montreal and several of the most modern hospitals in England; also considerable experience of Canadian work, having been three years in practice in Alberta, where he won several large competitions and accomplished a great deal of work. Mr. James has made a special study of modern house planning and aims at simplicity in design and the convenience of the interior arrangements. Some of Mr. James' designs have been exhibited at the Royal Academy of Arts, London, Eng., in the Architectural section.



THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C. at 8 p.m., January 2, 1909:

SYNOPSIS.

Since yesterday the barometer has fallen considerably and mild weather with rain prevails throughout the western portion of the province and southward to California, while on the Washington coast a southerly gale has occurred. Snow is falling in Cariboo and in portions of Alberta zero temperatures are reported in the Prairie provinces.

TEMPERATURE.

Min. Max.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	31	42
Vancouver	30	33
New Westminster	28	36
Kamloops	6	16
Barkerville	4	12
Atlin	5 below	10
Dawson, Y. T.	36 below	31
Alaska, Adm.	8	22
Winnipeg, Man.	1 below	50
Portland, Ore.	34	50
San Francisco, Cal.	32	53

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacifc Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Winds becoming southerly or westerly, unsettled and mild with rain.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, unsettled and mild with rain.

SATURDAY.

Highest 42

Lowest 21

Mean 33

Rain, .10 Inch.

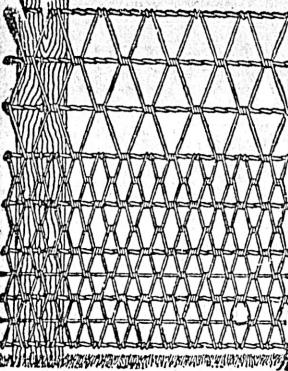
TIDE TABLE

Victoria, B. C., January, 1909.

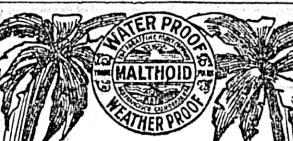
Date	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1	3:40	6:21	10:12	9:31	18:10	3:41	...	...
2	11:01	9:57	19:38	1:58	...	...
3	11:58	9:54	20:06	1:56	...	...
4	12:58	9:51	20:27	1:54	...	...
5	1:58	9:48	20:48	1:52	...	...
6	2:58	9:45	21:09	1:50	...	...
7	3:58	9:42	22:30	1:48	...	...
8	4:59	9:39	22:50	1:46	...	...
9	5:59	9:36	23:10	1:44	...	...
10	6:59	9:33	23:30	1:42	...	...
11	7:59	9:30	23:50	1:40	...	...
12	8:59	8:57	23:57	3:30	...	...
13	9:59	8:54	24:04	4:28	...	...
14	10:58	8:51	24:24	5:26	...	...
15	11:58	8:48	24:44	6:24	...	...
16	12:58	8:45	24:58	7:22	...	...
17	1:58	8:42	25:06	8:19	...	...
18	2:58	8:39	25:22	9:17	...	...
19	3:58	8:36	25:38	10:15	...	...
20	4:58	8:33	25:54	11:13	...	...
21	5:58	8:30	25:58	12:10	...	...
22	6:58	8:27	26:04	13:08	...	...
23	7:58	8:24	26:20	13:56	...	...
24	8:58	8:21	26:36	14:54	...	...
25	9:58	8:18	26:52	15:52	...	...
26	0:58	8:15	27:08	16:48	...	...
27	1:58	8:12	27:24	17:45	...	...
28	2:58	8:09	27:40	18:42	...	...
29	3:58	8:06	27:56	19:39	...	...
30	4:58	8:03	28:12	20:36	...	...
31	5:58	0:00	28:28	21:33	...	...

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 12th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish High Water from Low Water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the average level of the lowest Low Water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the

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Short Bread, toothsome and
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like the
Pyramids**Malthoid Roofing
is regarded by large builders
as permanent in nature as
the pyramids of Egypt. Write
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Wharf Street.**"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"**Sensible Gifts
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make pleasing and serviceable
gifts. If they bear the trade mark**1847 ROGERS BROS.**they are the best "at money and
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In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tu-
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Page**

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ture, Sample Japanese Crockery,
Chests of Drawers, Postcards and Xmas
Cards, and New Books Every Week.
Books Exchanged.The following have been sent to us
for sale:16 vols. "Americana" Encyclopaedia—
cost \$104; sell for ... \$70.00
17 vols. Balzac—cost \$30; sell for ... \$15.00
43 vols. Voltaire—cost \$96; sell for ... \$65.00
13 vols. Irish Literature—cost \$14; will
sell for ... \$8.00
61 vols. World's Greatest Literature—
cost \$150; sell for ... \$100.00
62 vols. World's Best Histories.
All complete series—by standard au-
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Sole Agent**Victoria Convalescent and
Nursing Home**A commodious and fully-equipped,
modern nursing home for both
acute and convalescent cases.**MATRON**
Nurse M. E. Madigan
Assisted by
Nurse M. W. Hardie
Nurse E. G. Saunders
And competent staff of fully certified
nurses.For Tariff and Charges, address
THE MATRON
VICTORIA NURSING HOME
1234 Pandora Street, Victoria, B. C.
Phone 1758.**NOTICE**Edmonton Road, between
Fernwood Road and Richmond
Road, is closed to vehicular traffic.—By Order,
C. H. TOPP, City Engineer.**Today's Menu
at the
Poodle Dog**Will be an attractive, appetizing
and wholesome one, daintily
served, as it always is at this
popular restaurant.**Special 50c Dinner**
EVERY SUNDAY
5 to 8 p.m.The more particular you are,
the more you will appreciate the
efforts of this cafe's Parisian
chef. A cuisine unequalled in
points of excellence in Victoria.A. COOPMAN, Proprietor.
615 Yates Street.Cold Snap—Clarke & Pearson have
a fine selection of Heating Stoves. Get
one and make your house warm and
comfortable.Why have wrinkles, sallow skin,
pimplies, blackheads, oily skin, small-
pox pits, coarse pores, or superfluous
hair? They can all be removed by
using Dr. Criston's celebrated French
toilet preparations, direct from Paris.
Mrs. Winch, 817 Cormorant street,
above Blanchard street.

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LEMON GONNAISON & CO.
DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY.Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Aus-
tralian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.**THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS**

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

**TO CLEAR ALBERNI
TOWNSITE PROPERTY**Preparations Underway for Ra-
pid Growth With Comple-
tion of New RailwayTenders are being called for the
clearing of approximately one hundred
acres of the townsite of Alberni,
Vancouver Island. It is provided
that the contractors stipulate whether
it is the intention to use white or
Oriental labor and that the work
be completed before the 1st of May.
They will be accepted on
the 15th inst. and must be addressed
to the Alberni Land Company, Ltd.,
New Alberni. Specifications, it is
stated, may be seen at the E. & N.
Land Office, Victoria, or at the Van-
couver branch of that concern, C.P.R.
offices, Vancouver.The undertaking of this project, it is
believed, is the outcome of the rapid
progress being made in the construction
of the West Coast branch of theIsland railway. It is understood that
the terminus of the new line will be
at about the point where the clear-
ing is proposed. From what can be
learned an agreement has been reached
between the E. & N. company
and the townsite owners, through
the terms of which the former ob-
tain what terminal facilities are con-
sidered necessary. Therefore the call
for tenders as outlined is deemed to
be but a step in the direction of
preparation for the advent of a larger
population and the increased impor-
tance of the West Coast commercial
centre when it is possessed of actual
railway communication.**Board of Trade Meeting**
The quarterly meeting of the Board
of Trade will take place at 3 o'clock
on Friday afternoon next, the 8th Inst.**Council of Board of Trade**
The Council of the Board of Trade
will meet at 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday
morning next.**Communion Services Today**
This being the first Sunday in the
month, the Communion service will be
celebrated in all the Anglican
churches at the close of the 11 o'clock
service, and also in many of them at
a special 8 a.m. service.**FIFTH REGIMENT'S
ANNUAL DRILL SEASON**Local Militia Unit Settles Down
to the Work of Train-
ingNow that the holidays are over and
the New Year fairly started, members
of the Fifth Regiment are again turn-
ing their thoughts to the various inter-
esting branches of garrison artillery
training.For the first time they will now be
able to carry out an interesting course
of instruction during the winter months
as they have specimens of the various
portions of armament used down at
the forts, mounted in the drill hall,
and the system of drill will probably
be so arranged that each complete
gun team with its spare numbers will
be able to recruit and work as a dis-
tinct unit all through the season ready
to drop into their allotted place in
the fort when the annual firing com-
mences.

"If It's Correct Christie Has It."

**Christie's Annual Clearance
Sale Now On**

See Page 11 for Particulars

CHRISTIE'S Corner GOVERNMENT AND
JOHNSON STREETS

"If Christie Has It It's Correct"

**15 PER CENT
DISCOUNT
ON HEATERS**From now until January 9th we are making
this offer on good stoves that embody
the most scientific and economical
features:\$7.50 Heaters for \$6.45; \$10.00 heaters
for \$8.50, etc., up to any price: 15 per
cent off each one.Call here and let us show you some stoves just in and
just right—unmatched values.**DRAKE & HORN** HARDWARE
MERCHANTS
608 Yates Street, corner of Government St., Victoria, B. C.**We Know We Have
the Goodwill**Of the people by the crowds that visit our store and the
quantity of goods we send out. The Combine think they can
scare us by selling one or two articles at cost—but they can-
not do it. Our prices on everything are the lowest in the
city all the time for the same quality of goods.

HAMS — Royal brand, per lb.	17 1-2c
INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER — 35c per lb., or 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
MARMALADE — C. & B., 2 lb. tin	25c
CORN, PEAS OR BEANS — Tartan brand, per can	10c
TOMATOES — Tartan brand, 2 tins for	25c
JAM — Wagstaff's pure, 5 lb. tin	75c
PINEAPPLE — 2 tins for	25c
FINNAN HADDIE — Fresh, 2 tins for	25c
RICE — Pure raspberry, melon or apricot, 4 lb. tin	50c
CORN STARCH — Scotch, 3 pkts. for	25c
BEANS — White or brown, 4 lbs. for	25c
PEPPER — Pure black, per lb.	25c
ALBERTA DAIRY BUTTER — per lb.	25c
WORCESTER SAUCE — Tra- vers, 3 bottles for	25c

Good Goods at Reasonable Prices All the Time

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Two Phones: 94 and 133 Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Headquarters
For Choice
Nursery
StockFruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses,
Hollies, etc., etc. Largest and best
assorted stock in Province. All
grown without irrigation, well ac-
climated, and guaranteed to grow.
Visit Nursery or write for free catalogue
and price list.**Do You Know**That you can send a parcel weigh-
ing ten pounds to any part of the
city for ten cents.

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Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed.
Prices right.**HAWKINS & HAYWARD**

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Good For Ten Days

In order to reduce our stock as low as possible before stocktaking, we offer you

25% DISCOUNT

On Graniteware, Tinware, Wire Goods, Door Mats

Our Discount of 15 per cent. on Heaters still continues.

The B.C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

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This month we are making some very marked reductions on a number of odd patterns—exceptionally attractive designs:

Prices from \$5.00

Those who contemplate purchasing Electroliers. Great reductions also on a number of our lovely Art Domes.

Don't fail to visit our Salesroom at an early date

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

911 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Y. M. C. A.

SUNDAY MEN'S MEETING 4 O'CLOCK

Hear Percy D. Hillis on "Stock Taking"

Practical New Year Message from a successful business man.
MR. J. G. BROWN, SOLOIST

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS

A Pure Food in Every Respect

Cleanliness a predominant feature in their factory. Note a few specialties:

ZEPHYR CREAM SODAS	FIG BAR
in 2, 2½ or 3 lb. tins	GINGER SNAPS
RECEPTION WAFERS	LEMON AND ASSORTED SANDWICH
SULTANA	WATER WAFERS
SMYRNA	PLUM PUDDINGS, 1 and 2 lb. tins
ARROWROOT	POUND & FRUIT CAKE
WATER ICE WAFER	1 and 2 lb. tins
SOCIAL TEA	
SHORT BREAD	

\$250.00 IN PRIZES

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ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR

Every 49 lb. sack of Royal Standard Flour leaving our mills contains a numbered coupon. On the last day of each month 10 numbers will be drawn and published in the first issue of this paper following. To each one holding the duplicates of these numbers, we will, upon return to us of coupon, deliver free of all charges to any address, a HANDBOME CHINA DINNER SET of 109 pieces, value \$25.00.

Full particulars on the back of each coupon. BEGIN SAVING THEM TODAY.

REMEMBER—We guarantee every sack of Royal Standard to be the purest, sweetest and most wholesome bread flour on the market.

Manufactured only by

Vancouver Milling & Grain Co. Ltd.
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Copper Plate Printing

That you can send a parcel weighing ten pounds to any part of the city for ten cents.

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Always Open.

In Woman's Realm

HERE AND THERE

In other cities in Canada the very best men in the community consider it an honor to obtain a place in the schoolboards. The schools, they know need the oversight or the best educated and the wisest of the citizens as well as of capable business men. Teachers, no matter how earnest and enthusiastic, will do their work better if they know that those who have the control of the schools are capable of estimating their work at its true value. Even inexperienced teachers have a great incentive to improvement when they feel that their efforts will be appreciated. But it is not only in the schoolrooms that the influence of a good schoolboard is felt. The educational facilities of a city are an important asset. People looking for homes, prefer to settle where there is a good school system well administered. Shabby schoolbuildings are the very worst possible advertisement for a city. It is true, the schoolboard can only spend the money the ratepayers provide, but good men could do much to convince the ratepayers that money is not only needed but that it will be wisely and carefully expended. Victoria especially at this time needs that its school affairs should be well administered. The city is growing and will continue to grow faster in future. Already the accommodation at the High school is inadequate. If University work is to be extended something must be done. The Royal Institution of Learning of Vancouver is this year making provision for Victoria pupils who are pursuing the course in applied science. If our pub-

lic school system is to do all it is capable of doing there must be men on our schoolboard who can not only make provision for the present needs of the pupils of the city but who will not be afraid to work for the future.

In the short time that will elapse before nomination day every effort should be made to induce men of ability, intelligence and public spirit to offer themselves as candidates for the vacant seats on the schoolboard. The election for school trustees should not be looked upon as a mere incident in the civic campaign. The children of Victoria have a claim on the sympathy and support of the very best of her citizens.

It is confidently expected that this ball will be the most brilliant and the largest affair that has ever been held in support of the funds of the Royal Jubilee hospital.

There is in the Christian World a very interesting article on "Laughter."

There are not many of us who laugh enough, but we can all sympathize with the following sentence:

"There is, to us indeed, something enormously exhilarating in the laughter of the earlier times. People seem to have laughed then more than we do now. We talk of the cruelties,

the horrors of the 'dark ages'! Certainly their dungeons were not wholesome, and their roads were execrable.

But open your Chaucer or turn over the old English ballads. Read the Pastor Letters. Go on to Shakespeare and the whole range of the Elizabethans. Believe it, 'the world went very well then.' How the woodland rings as the Canterbury pilgrims crack their jokes!

The air still seems to vibrate with Falstaff's mighty laugh. It is pleasant to think of that past happiness of the world. That there has been so much laughter in it is the universe's certificate of character. The queerest things have been done and suffered there; but then think of all its sky-blue days, of its ravishing springtimes, of the way the birds have piped, of the tune to which young hearts have throbbed! The mummuries, the carollings, the dances, have been through the ages an unconscious testimony to the general wholesomeness of things. People could never have joked had they believed in the badness of God or of His World. The

ORIGIN OF JESTS

Most of the jests that have been current in English speaking countries for centuries are known also throughout Europe. Students of folklore assure us that to a great extent these jests are of Asiatic origin, many of them having come from China and Japan and some are thousands of years old.

Take, for instance, the well known story of the impudent Irishman at an inn, who looked over a man's shoulder while he was writing a letter. When he read, "I have much more to say to you; but a fellow is looking over my shoulder and reading all I write," he cried out, "Faith, sir, I haven't read a word!" This story is found in the "Spring Garden" of Jam, the last of the great Persian poets of the fifteenth century.

The story of the countryman who tried to pick up a paving stone to throw at a savage dog, and finding that stone and all others round tightly in the ground declared that these were strange folks who fastened the stones and let loose their dogs, was told in the thirteenth century by another Persian poet, the illustrious Sadi.

One authority in folklore traces a familiar tale from the ancient Hindu collection, "Ocean of the Rivers of Narrative," through various versions, in many centuries and languages.

The Hindu tale is, in brief, something like this: A rich man said to his treasurer, in the hearing of a musician who had entertained him, "Give this man two thousand panas." The treasurer, replying that he would do as ordered, went out. The minstrel

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Herbert Kent, Manager

CHEESES FROM ALL CLIMES

We carry the famous makes and the little known varieties, so that we can satisfy any Cheese epicure in our immense stock of Cheeses. Just a few from the many:

PARMESAN CHEESE	from Italy, per bot.	... . . . .	\$35
EDAM CHEESE	from Holland, each	... . . . .	\$1.00
ROQUEFORT CHEESE	from France, per lb.	... . . . .	60c
STILTON CHEESE	from England, per lb.	... . . . .	60c
MELROSE FALL CHEESE	from Canada, per lb.	... . . . .	20c
LIMBURGER CHEESE	from Germany, each	... . . . .	50c
LOCAL CREAM CHEESE (B. C.)	each	... . . . .	10c

The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.
1002 Government St.

Phones 88 and 1761.

Cure Your Cold With Good Scotch

CALEDONIAN SCOTCH, per bottle	... . . . .	\$1.00
KING GEORGE 4th SCOTCH, per bottle	... . . . .	\$1.50
TWENTY YEAR OLD SCOTCH, per bottle	... . . . .	\$2.00

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.
Phone 28. Where you can get the best. 561 Johnson St.

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Call and inspect our large and varied assortment of Cutlery, silver-plated and Aluminum wares.

Also see our new lines of

STOVES AND RANGES

THE SHORE HARDWARE COMPANY, LTD.

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A Happy and Prosperous New Year

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS

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THE JEWELERS

Have Your Own

GAS PLANT

The Siche Gas Machine

IS

Cheap but good

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Simple in Principal

Clean and Strong

Chemically Sound

Non-Toxicant

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Perfectly Safe

Investigate this at once it will pay you.

E. F. GEIGER

Plumbing and Heating

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NURSING HOME

Mrs. G. Walker (formerly of Queen Charlotte's Hospital), receives patients into her private nursing Home, 1017 Burdette Avenue. References kindly permitted to local medical gentlemen.

"Dear Mrs. Walker—I feel that under Providence, I owe my life to your skillful and devoted nursing; and shall strongly recommend you to everyone I know who may be in need of a really good Nurse." Phone A1400.



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To all parts of the city at current rates. We never close.

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Lever's Y-Z (White Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

Do You Know

That you can send a parcel weighing ten pounds to any part of the city for ten cents.

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Always Open.

To every revolution of its driving wheels, a locomotive gives four puffs. Driving wheels average about 20 feet in circumference.

Italians of the poorer class generally enjoy good health. This is partly attributed to the fact that the working classes of Italy eat less meat than those of other nations.

Orange Marmalade.

Slice thin and seed a dozen oranges, three lemons and one large grape fruit. Stand in a crock over night, then turn into a preserving kettle and bring slowly to the boil. Pour off the juice and measure it, then return it, with the pulp and peeling, to the fire and add the sugar, allowing a pound of granulated sugar to every pint of juice. Simmer until the skin looks clear and the mixture is jelly-like. Put up in glasses.

Choice Haberdashery

A Few Pre-Inventory Offerings

DURING the early part of January we intend to have our usual stock-taking. Before doing this, however, we wish to reduce some of our regular lines. These are not shop-worn goods, but new, seasonable, and of the highest quality. The prices are reduced to such a remarkable degree that you cannot well afford to miss this opportunity.

Some of the Savings

ENGLISH FLANNEL SHIRTS, in a great variety of styles and colors, regular \$2.00, for \$1.25
ENGLISH OXFORD SHIRTS, in blues and stripes, regularly sold at \$2.00, for \$1.35
ENGLISH OXFORD SHIRTS, regular \$1.75 values for \$1.25
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—These would be good values at \$1.50, in order to clear

CAVENETTE OVERCOATS—A splendid lot to select from, in all the popular colors of greys, browns and fawn, neat and dressy. Regular \$20.00 values for \$15.00
Another line that regularly sells at \$16, for \$10.00
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—These would be good values at \$1.50, in order to clear

The name Finch & Finch on your box or parcel stands for excellence in quality and style

Finch & Finch
THE EXCLUSIVE STYLE STORE
1107 GOVERNMENT STREET

CLOTHING FOR WELL DRESSED MEN

CORRECT STYLES IN NECKWEAR

The Sporting World

SOME POINTERS ON BASKETBALL

Treatise By Expert on Greatest Indoor Athletic Pastimes

PLAYING GAME BY SIGNALS

Guards Occupy Most Thankless and Difficult Positions On the Team

Occupying the position of guard upon a basket-ball team is usually a

obscure office instead of dropping the pastime altogether. In order that some of the oblivion may be lifted from about the position of guard, I have introduced a series of guard plays and from time to time I will renew the possibilities of adding brilliancy to the performance of duties in that role by other combinations. Here I am presenting the first guard play of the series. This formation (as in the left-hand diagram) is known as "left forward to right guard in right forward's position." The left forward (No. 1) as in other plays, takes the ball from the center on the jump and shoots it diagonally across the floor to the right guard (No. 5) who has come up the floor at a high rate of speed to the position which a minute previous was occupied by the right forward (No. 2). From that point No. 5 tries for a goal.

The guards dash down the playing arena necessarily leaves the left forward of the opposing team uncovered. This hole is filled by the center (No. 3) who drops back to that opponent until the guard in the play shouts that he will take his own man. The center, however, must not leave the opposing forward until the play has been completed and then only on cognizance of No. 5, who, if occasion

tions until some one has scored and the ball again is tossed up in the center.

I have laid stress upon the fact that guard plays are dangerous, for they necessarily leave one of the opposing forwards uncovered for a short period of time and the possibility always exists that the ball may find its way into his possession and, being unguarded, points are almost certain to be added to the total, which your men like to see kept at a low point.

When using these formations every precaution involved in the principle of defense during the maneuvers of the ball must be exerted. The guard must not show over ambition in centering his efforts to score too long, for he alone can best keep his opposing forward from scoring and the center knows his individual opponent better than does the guard. Therefore, I would advise a guard to make it a point when taking part in signaled plays, to get back to his place under the opponents' goal the instant the sphere is about to be relayed back to dangerous territory.

The practice of sprinting starts is one of the best plans, if known for developing the guard's speed in journeying from his position to one under the basket. You will note that he must be just twice as fast in his movements as his forwards who is to take the sphere from the center. For, while No. 1 (as in diagram to the left) is moving to a point opposite the center, No. 5 traverses practically the entire length of the floor. To accomplish this feat, I have coached guards to start for the objective point the instant the referee tosses the sphere up in the center. Even then the guard having reached the position from which he tosses for the goal has no time to turn to receive the ball. He must take it over his left shoulder, unless, of course, he is entirely free from interference on the part of his opponents. In that case plenty of time may perhaps be taken to gauge the distance to the goal and throw the ball accordingly.

SEATTLE FOOTBALL OFFICIALS INCENSED

American Players Angry Because Local Team Didn't Appear Friday

Officials of the Seattle Association Football club are much incensed because Victoria's failure to send a team to meet their representatives in the Pacific Coast league fixture of last Friday. The reason that the locals were not on hand was that the players, misunderstanding the schedule on which the Sound steamers were running, arrived at the dock half an hour after the boat had departed. The Seattle P.I. referring to Victoria's lapse says:

"The Victoria soccer football team failed to put in an appearance yesterday for its scheduled Pacific coast league game with the Seattle Uniteds, and after waiting until it was certain the Canadians were not in the city at all, a team of all-stars was gathered together from the Northwestern league members, and this aggregation played the Uniteds to a draw."

"The close of the Coast league series has attracted a large crowd to the park, and most of the enthusiasts stayed for the substituted contest, which proved to be about as lively as could have been expected of the original one. The Uniteds now claim the points that should have gone to the winning team, declaring that Victoria has forfeited any claim by failing even to notify the local management that it would not come south for the Coast series. Victoria has been allowed almost anything that city's management has asked from the league. The local date was changed from January 10 to yesterday at the request of the Northerners. It was reported last night at the Seattle United headquarters that it is doubtful if the team will ever again enter the coast league so long as Victoria retains the present management. A serious split is imminent."

In evolving this play I have so arranged the placing of men that it is possible to continue the series of passes in case the guard finds himself blocked or otherwise hampered in tossing for the goal. For instance, suppose that No. 5 is stopped from shooting at the basket, he may either toss the ball to No. 2 on the other side of the goal, or No. 1 coming down the floor to cover his place in front of the goal. No. 2 may secure the leather and find himself blocked from a try at the net, in which case No. 1 is adopted as a resource. Or the guard may again find himself free, in which instance he is given the ball for the postponed effort.

In the diagram to the right, the left guard is given an opportunity to show his sprinting and basket-tossing ability. In this case the right forward runs up to a point opposite the center, receives the ball and passes it diagonally across the floor to the guard under the goal. The center drops back to cover the right forward of the opposing team, while the left forward of the five represented as the aggressor crosses the floor and No. 2 takes his stand in front of the goal to intercept a possible carom of the sphere. As I have stated before, the bulk of the effort for the success of these plays depends on the jumping of your center. If he cannot out-jump his opponent it is up to the guards to secure the ball and continue the formation at the point which it has reached by the time the guards get down to work. If broken up at that time the general scrumming goes on and the plays, at least those given up to this time, are out of the ques-

tionable jib. What honors there are to be divided are split among the forwards and center. The guard, unless a marvel, rarely scores goals because he must defend the basket at the opposite end of the floor. Consequently he works valiantly keeping the sphere from entering the net of the opposing five and plays throughout the game unnoticed—unless he happens to err. His is much like that of the position of linemen on a football team, who, if slow, is unceremoniously bumped from behind by his own backs, and if fast, his opponents centre their efforts to "get his goat."

But we can't all be forwards and centers and in consequence the development of guards is far harder a proposition than that of training men for other positions on a basket-ball team. The guard's entire theme is defense except when participating in a signaled play. Therefore, because there are few honors for the guard, his work in breaking up the formations of the opposing team and his "sticking" qualities should be encouraged by the captain of a team and cheered by supporters with the same zest that is accorded the forward scoring wonders.

For these reasons pay tribute to the athlete whose love for the game tells him that if he isn't possessor of rapid-fire scoring qualifications he should do what he can in a more

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BAYS AND Y.M.C.A. WILL PLAY MONDAY

Splendid Exhibition of Basketball Expected Between Unbeaten Teams

A basketball match, one of the senior league series, which is regarded by the fans with more than usual interest, takes place at the Assembly hall on Monday evening, the principals being the James Bays and the Y.M.C.A. team. These fives thus far, have not sustained a defeat. In their game with North Ward, the Bays were successful by the narrow margin of one point. Since then, however, they believe that they have improved, through training and changes in their formation, so that they expect to take their strongest rivals in the race for the home championship, into camp. The Y.M.C.A. lads are just as sure. They think that they should be able to win, and certainly they will take the floor determined to do their utmost towards that end. The result should be an exhibition fast in combination and in checking—a treat to those who are fond of seeing the great indoor sport. The match starts at 9 o'clock and the personnel of the respective teams follows:

Y.M.C.A.—Guards, Rosskamp and Mason; centre, Petticrew; forwards, Whyte and McKittrick.

James Bay—Guards, Hughes and Fluhayson; centre, Spencer; forwards, T. and R. Peden.

LARGE ENTRY FOR ATHLETIC CONTESTS

Vigorous Boxing and Wrestling Promised at Tuesday's Tournament

No Important Changes in Local Representative Rugby Fifteen—Practice Yesterday

The grand athletic tournament and demonstration of swordsmanship, the latter being in the form of a competition between Capt. Duncan C. Ross, the world's champion, and Prof. Reed, of Tacoma, which takes place on Tuesday evening at the A.O.U.W. hall promises to be a pronounced success. It was announced last night by those who have the arrangements in hand that there were fourteen entries for the boxing contest, that eight men had come forward to compete in the struggle for the wrestling honors, that there were four ready to take part in the Scotch dancing and two in the Irish reel. G. Henderson, it was stated, had volunteered to furnish the bagpipe music necessary for the occasion.

Capt. Ross is confident that the affair will be one of the finest of its kind seen here for many months. He still is in hopes that some aspiring Victoria athlete will come forward to attempt to throw him to the mat in the Irish style of wrestling. In order to coax them a bit he, not only issues an open challenge, but is willing to give any man 50 cents for every minute he maintains an upright position while in his embrace. In making this proposal, Capt. Ross wishes it understood that the wrestling will be conducted in accordance with the Irish regulations which mean that once a man falls, he is "down." And furthermore he bars no person and does not "draw the color line."

The practice of sprinting starts is one of the best plans, if known for developing the guard's speed in journeying from his position to one under the basket. You will note that he must be just twice as fast in his movements as his forwards who is to take the sphere from the center. For, while No. 1 (as in diagram to the left) is moving to a point opposite the center, No. 5 traverses practically the entire length of the floor. To accomplish this feat, I have coached guards to start for the objective point the instant the referee tosses the sphere up in the center. Even then the guard having reached the position from which he tosses for the goal has no time to turn to receive the ball. He must take it over his left shoulder, unless, of course, he is entirely free from interference on the part of his opponents. In that case plenty of time may perhaps be taken to gauge the distance to the goal and throw the ball accordingly.

VICTORIA WEST WON FROM LADYSMITH

Yesterday's Island Second Division Football Match Captured By the Capitals

The Victoria West football team defeated the Ladysmith "A" eleven on the latter's second match yesterday afternoon in the second division of the Island league second division series. The score was 4 to 1. It is stated that the Capitals had not the slightest difficulty at any stage of the contest. Their speed and accuracy in combination

Don't Blame Your Stomach

When Without Exertion Or Cost You Can Enjoy Meals And Cure Dyspepsia.

Don't blame your stomach or your luck when your meals declare war on your system.

When the stomach won't do its work it is because it cannot.

When foul smelling odors come from your stomach, when the head aches and the sourness of youth every morning makes you hate your breakfast, when dreams and nightmare assail you, don't give up the fight.

This is the appeal of nature, and it should be heard.

Over-eating, late suppers, poorly chewed food, too rich pastries and underdone cooking are some of the causes of the stomach's ill health.

When the stomach is busy, it presses and churns all the liquid matter from food and with its juices dissolves into liquid form or pulp everything which comes into it.

If such food be poisonous it effects the juices, attacks the stomach, goes into the blood and weakens the entire system.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest a full meal easily without material assistance from the stomach. They will restock the gastric fluid with all the elements needed. They build up the blood, destroy sour taste, bad breath, belching, stomach and bowel trouble, and quickly restore natural conditions.

One grain of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of food in the stomach or in a glass vial without aid of the human digestive apparatus.

The method of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the methods of Nature.

They contain every requisite for the stomach and digestion. After a meal one of these little tablets when it enters the stomach mingles with the juices, attacks the food and digests it. It removes the fermented and decayed mass, lying stagnant there and causes the stomach at once.

It is wholly a question for you to solve. Your druggist will furnish Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets 50c, the box, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Blvd., Marshall, Mich.

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On the Waterfront

MONTEAGLE IN FROM FAR EAST

Brought Valuable Cargo, Including Heavy Shipments of Tea and Silk.

WRECK SURVIVORS KILLED

Horrible Aftermath of Disasters Near Chefoo in Which 750 Lives Were Lost

With a valuable cargo, including 360 tons of silk and silk goods, 500 tons of tea, 300 tons of goatskins and general merchandise totalling over 3,500 tons, fifteen saloon and 51 steerage passengers, mostly Chinese, of whom four debarked here, the steamer Monteagle, of the C.P.R., reached port yesterday morning from the Orient, leaving Yokohama December 19. She had a good run across the Pacific. Among the passengers were Prof. A. W. Playfair, who holds a chair at the Keio university, in Tokio; H. Baldwin, of the Commercial Cable company, who has been resident at the Island of Guam for some time; D. Collins, also of the Commercial Cable company; S. Hankin, a nephew of the late Capt. Hankin, R.N., the last colonial secretary of Vancouver Island, who is engaged with the China Mutual Insurance company, a Canadian concern, at Shanghai, and has recently been travelling between Egypt and Peking in the interest of the company; A. Lachlan, a tea merchant from Taipeh, Formosa; Mrs. Otto Meyer, from Vladivostok, where her husband is engaged in business; W. A. Lloyd, R.N., from Hongkong; Rev. J. A. Johansen, a Swedish missionary from Chinkiang, China; P. A. Smith and Mrs. Smith, teachers from Japan; R. Wallace, of Yokohama; W. A. Birks, an English clergyman, who has been touring in the far east, and three Chinese from Shanghai, students bound to Wisconsin to enter the local university.

Wreckers' Barbarity.

News was brought by the Monteagle of shocking barbarity to the survivors and victims of the disasters to the Japanese steamers *Ginsen Maru* and *Nagato Maru*, which were lost near Chefoo. In all 750 lives were lost. The few survivors who reached the shore were murdered by the coast villagers, with the exception of one Chinese, who hid from the wreckers. As fast as the bodies were washed ashore they were not only stripped of all their clothing and robbed of any money found on their persons, but even their teeth were pulled out to get at the gold contained in them, and their fingers were cut off for the sake of the rings. It is stated that among these unfortunate there were a number of laborers returning from Manchuria with the proceeds of the year's savings, and also a number of persons who had visited Antung and its neighborhood for the purpose of purchasing the wild silk cocoons which are produced in the country north of the Yalu, and which are carried every year to Chefoo to be there reeled and spun.

Fighting in Formosa.

A passenger from Formosa on the Monteagle says there has been severe fighting between the Japanese troops and the aborigines in Formosa. The Monteagle brought news of the massacre of a Japanese garrison at the east coast of the island. It seems that the aborigines plotted an insurrection and attacked the regular force of Aliyu, which seems to have numbered only 30. The fate of the Aliyu is not definitely ascertained, but it is believed that they were all butchered. It is evident that the insurgents must be in considerable force, for they surrounded and completely checked the advance of a detachment which was proceeding to the relief of the above 30 men. This detachment lost 9 of its number, and would have been destroyed had not another force succeeded in breaking the investing line and effected a timely rescue. A body of troops consisting of artillery and infantry—two batteries of the former and two companies of the latter are spoken of—have been sent from Taipeh by forced marches to the scene of the catastrophe. The insurgents have succeeded in cutting the telegraph wires communicating with a place called Gogenjo, where a number of laborers are employed on works of reclamation. It may turn out that these men also have been murdered. The place of these incidents is near Karenko, which is near the east coast of the island, and was for some time the principal stronghold of the insurgents.

Japanese Subsidies.

News was brought by the Monteagle that the decision of the Japanese government, expected this month, with regard to subsidies to steamship services, will be to fix the present outlay as a limit, but to increase the number of services. As to the laws for encouraging navigation and shipbuilding, they have still a considerable time to run, and therefore no hasty decision need be taken with regard to them. One of the newly subsidized lines is likely to be a south American service, as Japanese emigration to Brazil and Peru is proving very successful.

The Japan Mail says the government will subsidize the new South American line with money obtained by cutting down the amounts now granted to the

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist

Tatooch, 8 a.m.—Light rain, wind east, 24 miles an hour.

Tatooch, noon—Light rain, wind east, 12 miles an hour.

Tatooch, 6 p.m.—Rain, wind southwest, 16 miles an hour. Out, R.M.S. Empress of China at 4:20, steamer Makura at 4:05.

schooner Snow and Burgess, towing, at 1 p.m.

By Wireless

Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, calm. Bar. 29.53, temp. 32. Sea smooth.

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Rainy, thick fog in inlet, calm. Bar. 29.41, temp. 39.

Tatooch, 8 a.m.—Light rain, east, 24 miles an hour. Bar. 29.55, temp. 40. Sea smooth.

Estevan, 8 a.m.—Light rain, light easterly wind. Bar. 29.59, temp. 42. Sea moderate.

Point Grey, noon—Rain, hazy, calm. Bar. 29.50, temp. 43.

Cape Lazo, noon—Cloudy and calm. Bar. 29.58, temp. 38. Sea smooth.

Tatooch, noon—Light rain, wind east, 12 miles an hour. Bar. 29.61, temp. 46.

Estevan, noon—Drizzle, foggy, calm. Bar. 29.65, temp. 45. Sea smooth.

Pachena, noon—Light rain, fog, light southeast breeze. Bar. 29.44, temp. 42. Sea smooth.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, calm. Bar. 29.56, temp. 35. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Rainy, fog, calm. Bar. 29.50, temp. 40.

Tatooch, 6 p.m.—Rain, wind southwest, 22 miles an hour. Bar. 29.63, temp. 47. Out, the schooner Snow and Burgess, at 11:10 a.m.; same schooner returned at 12:35 p.m. Out, the steamer Makura at 4:05 p.m.; steamer Empress of China, at 4:20 p.m.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Light rain, fog, calm. Bar. 29.68, temp. 45. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Light rain, southeast breeze. Bar. 29.48, temp. 45. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Rainy, fog, calm. Bar. 29.50, temp. 45. Sea smooth.

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HACKS

Driving loads, one or four persons, single hour, \$2.00; over an hour and a half, \$1.50 per hour, within the city limits.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Telephone 129.



MONDAY, JANUARY 4,

LOUIS JAMES
In a Superb Production of
"PEER GYNT"

The Greatest Success of this Brilliant Actor's Career
Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Box office opens 10 a.m. Friday, January 1. Mail orders will receive their usual attention.



TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY THIS WEEK THE MANAGEMENT OF THE LONDON BIOSCOPE ANNOUNCE

The Actophone

The greatest mechanical and electrical novelty of modern times, presenting pictures that SING, ACT and TALK. Hear and see Caruso, Scotti and other celebrities in grand opera. First performance starts 7:45 and 8:30. Change of programme each night. Matinee Wednesday. ADMISSION 10c.

NEW GRAND

WEEK 4th JANUARY

HENRY AND ALICE CARVER
World's Champion Lady Sharpshooter, and the Famous Equilibrist.

CONNOLLY, WENRICH AND CONNOLLY
In a Melange of Songs, Mirth and Melody.

Geo. P. WATSON AND LITTLE
In their Vocal Comediettes, "A Matrimonial Bargain."

THE FOWLES
Equilibrists and Hand to Hand Balancers.

THOS. J. PRICE
Song Illustrator—"Are You Sincere."
NEW MOVING PICTURES
OUR OWN ORCHESTRA
M. Nagel, Director.

PANTAGES

WEEK JANUARY 4, 1909.

MARTINEZ AND MARTINEZ
Spanish Serenaders.

FLOOD AND HAYES
Barrel Jumpers.

BARRETT AND GRAY
Dramatic Sketch.

BILLIE BAXTER
Comedian.

RUBY COLE
Soubrette.

HARRY DE VERA
Picture Lyric.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Elite Amusement Parlor Company

Old Watson Theatre
736 FORT STREET

Bowling Alleys**POOL TABLES**

Picture, Illustrated Song, Post Card, Electric, Wrist, Lifting, Punching, Fortune Telling and Candy Machines.

Ladies' and gentlemen wishing to learn to bowl will find competent instructors at the alleys from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m.

House League tournament now in progress.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that British Columbia Packers' Association intend to apply two months after date to the Honorable the Minister of Commerce and Lands, for the issue of a license to do the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the South West corner of the Indian Reserve, No. 1, Alert Bay, and marked "B.C. Packers' Association S.W. Corner;" thence 10 chains southward, thence 20 chains west paralleling the Coast line, thence 20 chains east to high water mark, thence 20 chains east following the Coast line at high water mark to point of commencement, including the tidal lands, foreshore and lands covered by water within the said limits.

(Signed)
B. C. PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.
Robert Chambers, Agent.
Dated 16th November, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next meeting for transfer from me to Albert Coopman of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail on the premises formerly known as the Poodle Dog restaurant and now known as the Cecil Cafe, situate at No. 615-619 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1908.

W. S. D. SMITH.

TO RENT

A well furnished residence, 8 rooms, stable and outhouses, beautiful lawn and garden. A most picturesque home in one of the best residential sections of town. This will be rented for five months to suitable tenant, \$75.00 per month, tenant to keep and pay former gardener.

SWINERTON & ODDY
1206 Govt St.

Always Open.

Telephone 129.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

Always Open.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

A FEW BARGAINS

HOUSES AND LOTS

Belleville St., opp. C.P.R., improved property, 60x240, and running back to Quebec St. \$7,500.
Bank Street, 2 lots. Must be sold before Dec. 31.
At, each \$550
Superior Street, large cottage and lot 60x180, just off Government Street, very cheap at \$4,500
Johnson Street, 1½ storey bungalow (new and modern in every respect). Easy terms \$3,300
Quebec Street, two-storey 7-roomed dwelling. Easy terms \$3,000
Nine roomed dwelling and four lots, centrally located and handy to car line. Exceptionally cheap in order to sell before December 31... \$4,400
Fairfield Estate—\$500 for large lots, 51ft. 8in. x 157ft. \$100 cash, \$10 per month. Only one block off car line.

F FARMS AND ACREAGE

Cowichan Station, 30 acres; 7-roomed house, 5 acres under cultivation, fruit trees, etc. \$3,150
140 acres on V. & S. Railway, only 9 miles out, very best of bush land, easily cleared. Will subdivide.
Average price, per acre \$75
South Saanich, 23 acres; 8 acres cultivated, 6-roomed house, barns, etc., 200 fruit trees, half in full bearing, strawberries, etc. \$7,000
Cedar Hill, 50 acres, A1 fruit land, waterfront, price right. Terms easy. Will exchange for city property.
25 acres on Union Bay, North Saanich (large waterfront), all cleared and cultivated. Will subdivide. Per acre \$300
Yates Estate—We are still offering lots in the Gorge Subdivision at greatly reduced prices on easy terms.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW

Where to Live

SEE P. R. BROWN, LTD

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

VERRINDER AVENUE—2 storey, 10 rooms, modern house.....	\$35.00	948 HEYWOOD AVENUE—1 storey, 5 rooms, modern cottage.....	\$21.00
524 HILLSIDE AVENUE—2 storey, 8 rooms, modern house.....	22.50	1603 JUBILEE AVENUE—2 storey, 8 rooms, modern house.....	25.00
JOSEPH STREET—1½ storey, 6 rooms, modern house.....	13.00	LOVERS LANE—2 storey, 8 rooms, modern house.....	20.00
2902 ROCK BAY AVENUE—2 storey, 7 rooms, modern house.....	25.00	1012 RICHARDSON STREET—2 storey, 9 rooms, modern house.....	25.00
QUADRA STREET—1½ storey, 6 rooms, modern house.....	25.00	1038 HILLSIDE AVENUE—2 storey, 9 rooms, modern house.....	23.00
422 SIMCOE STREET—2 storey, 8 rooms, modern house.....	60.00	560 RITHET STREET—2 storey, 8 rooms, modern house.....	25.00
720 POWDERLY AVENUE—1 storey, 6 rooms, modern house, modern cottage.....	13.00	1146 ELIZABETH STREET—1 storey, 5 rooms, modern cottage.....	10.00
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524 HILLSIDE AVENUE—2 storey, 8 rooms, modern house; will lease for 1, 2 or 3 years, at.....	\$40.00	210 DUNDAS STREET—2 storey, 6 rooms, modern house, will rent for 3 months or longer, from Jan. 15, at.....	\$40.00
117 SUPERIOR STREET—2 storey, 11 rooms, modern house, good boarding house; will lease for 6 months or longer, at.....	70.00	HUMBOLDT STREET—2 storey, 18 rooms, modern house, spacious grounds, well furnished, at.....	100.00

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639 FORT STREET—Large, well-lit store, with bakers' ovens.....	\$105.00	1313 WHARF STREET—Large Wharehouse, at.....	\$30.00
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Thirty-two lots at just half their real value. These lots are high up, with a magnificent view of the Olympians and Mount Baker. The quality of houses surrounding is of a good class. Lots adjoining these (and smaller) have sold as high as \$600 each. The rapid development of this section almost makes it imperative that the electric car line be extended to it in the immediate future. Size runs from an ordinary lot to about a third of an acre.

Part of the lots are rocky, but a large part are good black soil entirely free from rock.

PRICES

**\$150 to \$300
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SEAVIEW (WORK ESTATE)

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Good house and barns. Forty-one acres, 25 under cultivation. Close to city.

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ONE AND ONE-HALF STORY HOUSE

Lot 55 x 103

SIX ROOM HOUSE.

OUT HOUSES, AND

ALL CONVENiences

Lawn, Trees, etc., etc.

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RESERVOIR (ADJOINING) SMITH'S HILL
Size 60 x 112

Block of 8 Lots

PER **\$260** LOT

These Lots changed hands some time back at higher figure. Buyer fell down after making first payment, and forfeited the property, hence

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**PRICE
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127 Feet Frontage by 120 Feet Deep

On Wilson Street off Oak Bay Avenue. All modern improvements on street. Price \$900, Cash \$250. Arrange balance

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Forty-five acres cultivated river bottom; 40 acres hillside pasture; 70 acres bench land (suitable for fruit), slashed and cordwooded, can be used for sheep pasture; 45 acres virgin timber on river, easily logged; 1 acre rhubarb; 1 acre asparagus; also an orchard containing apples, plums, pears, peaches, cherries and small fruit.

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Buy a house from us on the monthly installment plan. We can arrange the terms to suit your pocket—and we have a large list of good values.

One House, North Hampshire Road—

Convenient, modern and close to car. Fine new furnace. A remarkable bargain. Cash \$100. Balance \$25 per month. Look this over and we will make it suit.

Fine Building Lot—Close to the High School \$600

Modern, 5 Room Cottage—This is the fifth of the same kind we have built, and all are sold except this one. House with 2 lots, on monthly system, \$2,400. New Nine Room House—Modern, just off Fort Street, close in. \$500 cash, balance \$25 per month.

We sell the Victoria Fuel Co.'s Coal

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618 TROUNCE AVE. TEL. 1377.

HAPPY VALLEY, 16½ acres cleared, with two four-roomed cottages, fruit trees. Price, with terms \$2,100
BURNSIDE ROAD, 5½ acres. Price, with easy terms \$2,275
NORTH SAANICH, 10 acres, cultivated, sea frontage, fine soil. Per acre, only, \$250
LAKE DISTRICT, 100 acres. Price \$1,750
SAANICH RD., near Swan lake, 6½ acres good soil. Price, with easy terms, \$2,700
CADBORO BAY ROAD, near sea, 8 acres, cultivated. Price, per acre \$1,500
QUADRA STREET, 7¾ acres, excellent building site. Per acre \$1,200

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"Queen Charlotte"

This new townsite, beautifully situated on Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, will soon be the home of thousands. It has all the features essential to the upbuilding of a large city.

- (1) It has an unexcelled harbor.
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- Lots now for sale at low prices. Full particulars on application. Ask us for a free copy of the "Queen Charlotte News."

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LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)

Buildings consist of a modern dwelling, 50x50, with large stone basement, 11 rooms, bathroom and pantries; water laid on also furnace and 25 light acetylene gas plant. Cottage, 6 rooms, for hired help, also small dwelling. Large barn, capable of stabling 10 horses and 30 cows; silo, carriage house, tool room, separator room, piggery and hen house.

This property is not only one of the most attractive, but the most profitable on Vancouver Island, its estimated revenue being \$6,500 per year.

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FOR SALE—Eight roomed house, modern in every respect, on corner lot, 60x120, in best part of town, on car line. Price \$6,300.00

FOR SALE—Small house and three full sized lots, Victoria West. Fruit trees, etc. Price \$3,250.00

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The above properties are good value for the price asked and can be recommended.

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FIGURE THIS OUT

If some generous-minded Croesus offered you a New Year's Gift of 60 acres of the best land in the famous Saanich Peninsula would you accept it? Well, rather!

We are not rich enough to do that exactly, but we can offer you the land as a gift if you are willing to pay what has been expended in improving it.

We have a splendid sixty-acre ranch on Cordova Bay, nearly all cleared and with good house, barns, stables and other outbuildings. Over half of this is the very best of fruit land and the balance is first class land for hay, root crops, etc., just the combination required for successful farming. There is a large orchard in full bearing and the whole property is in excellent condition. It is less than a mile from railway station, close to school and is most beautifully situated, having a frontage of about three hundred yards on Cordova Bay.

We can sell this property for about what it would cost to clear the land, bring it under cultivation and erect the buildings. It takes years to put uncleared land into shape to bring any return but this will be a revenue-producer from the day you go to work on it. Figure this out carefully and you will find that it is better than going to work on uncleared land even if you got it for nothing. Call for price and terms.

LATIMER & NEY
629 FORT STREET COR. BROAD

NOT YET SOLD

The choicest cottage home in the city situated on Menzies St. car line, all modern and beautifully finished, cottage is just completed and purchaser can have immediate possession. Hall, parlor, diningroom, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, and three bedrooms downstairs. Upstairs has provision for three additional rooms. Basement under whole house, cement foundation, cement sidewalks, house all piped for furnace, flooring No. 1 ledge grain, doors best quality slash grain pine, all interior wood work of very best quality sand finished, stained, rubbed down and varnished. Diningroom beautifully panelled and finished in burr-lap with massive cornice and mission sideboard at a cost of \$225. Kitchen and bathroom panelled wainscoting, pantry full of shelving and bins, choice bathroom with enamel bath, hand basin and best quality toilet. Back and front stairway and stairway from kitchen to basement. Provision for heating all rooms by fireplaces and stoves in addition to furnace piping. You know what lots are worth on Menzies Street and about the cost of a cottage of this description. Figure it out in your own way and see if you can duplicate this beautiful home at the price of \$3,800. With terms of \$1000 cash and balance to suit.

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CHOICE LOTS

\$250 to \$6000

GOOD HOMES

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\$7000

In "Seaview," James Bay District, Oak Bay District and in warehouse district.

A good 7-roomed house, on Battery street, with magnificent view.

A fine, new, modern, 7-roomed house on large corner lot, Oak Bay.

Your choice in 5 and 10-acre Fruit Farms, in Lake Hill Estate, Gordon Head, and Strawberry Vale. Good houses and going concerns.

An island of over 400 acres, near school, church and post office, with new 10-roomed house; good water; some good soil; in very choice fruit section; considerable game; an ideal sheep ranch.

A very full list of realty in every line to select from.

26 BUILDING LOTS

On the corner of MAY STREET and LINDEN AVE. Tram car passes by property. The land has a nice slope and is close to the Sea and Park. Building restrictions of \$1800. These lots are only 10 to 12 minutes' walk from the post office.

Price, \$600 to \$800 per lot. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance six and twelve months. Further particulars from

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FIRST-CLASS Small Ranch

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This contains ten acres all in cultivation, fruit trees, etc. Nice Bungalow of five rooms with water laid on. School quite near. This is an ideal home and the price is only \$5,000

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Central Drug Store
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The Hartmann-Goodson concert did not attract as large an audience as the previous ones given under the auspices of the Victoria Musical Society. It is impossible to speak of this entertainment in the same terms of unqualified approval that have been given in respect to those preceding it. Undoubtedly Mr. Hartmann is a master of the violin, and equally undoubtedly Miss Goodson is a pianiste of remarkable powers, but the concert was nevertheless somewhat of a disappointment. Mr. Hartmann gave a remarkable exhibition of musical cobwebs, by which the cobwebs that get in the corners of a room are not meant, but those whose delicate tracery is found sparkling with dew in the early summer mornings—very graceful, very beautiful, and very unsubstantial. One can easily suppose that in his peculiar method he has no equal. Greater delicacy of tone, or greater sweetness it is hard to imagine, probably it is impossible, but while the audience marvelled at the technique which enabled the player to produce such results, their hearts were untouched. There was no appeal to humanity in his playing, and such an appeal is what one expects at times, at least, from master of the violin. He came nearest to this in the Cradle Song of MacDowell, but even there he fell short of it. The Zephyr by Hubay was exquisitely rendered, but it also lacked the human touch. He keeps his hearers expectant, they wait for something that does not come. They admire, they wonder at the perfection of the technique, they learn of a quality in the violin, which perhaps they did not suspect, but they are not satisfied. Just as Kubell's marvellous perfection of execution made one hope that he would break a string or do something to arouse the human side of his nature, so in listening to Hartmann one could hardly refrain from a wish that he would be provoked by something to give at least one note that would set the blood tingling.

As a pianiste Miss Goodson undoubtedly scored. Her strong feature is her interpretations. Many pianists equal her in technique, but her ideas of interpretation are unique. This was specially noticeable in the Prelude by Chopin, and Liszt's Rhapsodie No. XII. She is everything else than conventional; is daring and forceful. Her fortissimo passages are majestic and her pedalling exceedingly effective. She plays with a freshness which has a charm of its own.

The concerted numbers for the violin and piano cannot be called successful. The temperament of the two artists is so different that even if they were better acquainted with each other's style, it is doubtful if they would make an effective combination. Miss Goodson delights in tours de force, Mr. Hartmann loves what is dainty and gentle. For playing in concerto, artists should be in a sense the complement of each other. They should share in the same conception of the composer's thought, and, while in an artistic rendition of a musical theme the highest effects may sometimes be produced by contrast, the changes ought not to be abrupt. Those present at the concert will recall instances where, when the



Scene from Peer Gynt at the Victoria Theatre tomorrow evening

burden of the theme passed from the piano to the violin the transition was marked by a complete contrast. The piano would swing through a passage with vigor, but when the violin came to take up the theme there would be no swelling of tone as one would expect if the idea of concerted playing was to be carried out, but an abrupt change. This is permissible where the composer's idea is best expressed by contrast, but, unless it is essential to the correct expression of the thought underlying the composition, it acts as an anti-climax. Speaking generally of the concerted pieces, the violin never gave a volume of tone to correspond with that of the piano, and the piano very rarely was softened to correlate with the violin. The effect was what might be expected at a rehearsal, not what one has a right to look for at a concert.

Both players received hearty applause. Both were recalled several times. Mr. Hartmann responded with an additional number, and the audience would have felt grateful if Miss Goodson had done so.

What is this phantasmagoria, this comedy of life, as it is called, this "Peer Gynt," the play that comes to the Victoria theatre tomorrow evening, that has been more discussed, more advertised, and plays to greater houses than any play presented since the opening season of "Ben Hur"? It is a comedy in which there is something for everybody and everything for some. Those who desire the grotesque will see Louis James riding a mechanical pig. Those who prefer to weep will see him in one of the most pathetic scenes ever witnessed on the stage, Peer at his mother's death bed. For the lovers, there is a delightfully well played scene between Peer and his sweetheart Solveig. For the philosophers, there is enough to puzzle the brain in profound study for years. Those who seek merely spectacular beauty may do so to their heart's content, for there is a gorgeous panorama of scenic embellishments that extends from the cold, snow-capped Norwegian fjords to the glistening Moroccan sands. Then there are three well executed dances,

The management of the Victoria theatre has secured at a large expense the exclusive right for this city for the Actophone, the wonderful automatic singing, acting and talking machine. The Actophone is acknowledged to be the greatest mechanical and electrical novelty of modern times, presenting as it does motion pictures that sing, act and talk. The Actophone is distinguished from the ordinary Cinematograph in that it presents a picture that sings and talks as in real life. The pictures are shown on the screen, and they not only move in pantomime but their lips move and there appears to issue from them the words just as from the lips of a live person. Grand opera, operetta, and vaudeville may be all be rendered by the Actophone with a reality and life like reality. This is the first time that the attraction of this kind has been seen in Victoria. The first show at which the Actophone will be shown will be on Tuesday evening, and there will also be a show on Wednesday and Friday evenings, with a matinee on Wednesday afternoon. At the evening entertainments it has been decided to give two complete shows in which the Actophone will take a prominent part, but in addition to this the regular display of animated pictures and illustrated songs will also be given. This will give a programme which will be well worth a much higher price of admission, but it is the intention of the management to still retain the popular prices and Victorians will have the opportunity of witnessing the biggest programme that has ever been presented for the low price of admission. In departing from the regular order to have a matinee on Wednesday afternoon, the management has arrived at the decision, owing to the great expense that has been incurred in securing the Actophone. The management is aiming to make the Victoria theatre the popular

play house of the city and with the arrangements that have been made it will not be long until the desire is fulfilled. The programme that will be presented this week by the Actophone will include "Oh Diablo," as sung by Billy Williams, "Jean, Jean of Aberdeen," also by Billy Williams, "Coontown on Parade" by Williams and Walker the well known comedians who have established a reputation all over the world. A selection from the German opera "The man with three wives" Spanish dances by Mme Cecilia Dariski, the taximeter car, by Billy Williams, Caruso and Scotti in the death bed scene from the Italian opera La Force Distendo. Selections from Carmen, The Brigands, Stradella. The Toreador song and others. This in addition to the regular show will give an entertainment that will be unsurpassed. The doors of the theatre will open at 7:15, and the show will commence half an hour later, and it would be well for those who desire to see the show to be on hand early for with a programme of this kind the theatre will undoubtedly be packed to the doors and it is a show that should not be missed.

Shore Acres Coming.

The quaint, beautiful and realistic rural play, "Shore Acres," written by the great James A. Herne and played by him for many years is coming to the Victoria Theatre on Saturday January 9, when it will be seen more handsomely presented than ever before. This great rural play has been revived upon gigantic lines, with a complete new scenic equipment, showing the great lighthouse on the sea and is being presented by a superb company of which Archie Boyd, the well known impersonator of rural characters, is playing the leading part. Miss Dorothy Herne, the youngest daughter of the author of the play, is what may be termed the leading female player of the company.

The management of the Victoria theatre has secured at a large expense the exclusive right for this city for the Actophone, the wonderful automatic singing, acting and talking machine. The Actophone is acknowledged to be the greatest mechanical and electrical novelty of modern times, presenting as it does motion pictures that sing, act and talk. The Actophone is distinguished from the ordinary Cinematograph in that it presents a picture that sings and talks as in real life. The pictures are shown on the screen, and they not only move in pantomime but their lips move and there appears to issue from them the words just as from the lips of a live person. Grand opera, operetta, and vaudeville may be all be rendered by the Actophone with a reality and life like reality. This is the first time that the attraction of this kind has been seen in Victoria.

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The New Grand.

The bill for the coming week at the New Grand will be headed by Henry and Alice Curver, who have one of the best of the big feature acts lately imported to the circuit. Miss Curver is the acknowledged world's champion lady sharp shooter, with both rifle and revolver. Her work is all sensational and even from the far end of the balcony it is said she never misses a shot. Breaking globes arranged as buttons down the front of Mr. Curver's coat; breaking others on his head a la William Tell shooting the spots off cards held in

his mouth and breaking four balls held one between each finger, are only a few of the wonderful feats. Variety is given the turn in some remarkably clever work as an equilibrist by Mr. Curver. Another popular turn will be that of Connolly, Wenrich and Connelly, Bob, Percy and Dolly, in a melange of song, mirth and melody. Mr. Wenrich is the composer of many recent song hits; the latest being "Rainbow" and "Naughty Eyes," both of which are sung in the act. Bob and Dolly Connolly are clever singers and dancers and the act is reported as a big hit everywhere. Geo. P. Watson and Florence Little are said to have an unusually strong sketch in "A Matrimonial Bargain," both are good singers, and Mrs. Watson a first class actress. The Fowlers are equilibrists and head and hand balancers, whose act is said to be entirely new and novel. Thos. J. Price will sing "Are You Sincere?" Two new moving pictures will be "Willie Falls From Grace" and "Stolen Plans" and the Orchestra will play "Glowworm," by Ulricke, as an overture.

Pantages Theatre.

There is great promise of a good show at Pantages this week after a two weeks session of minor attractions. Martinez and Martinez, the Spanish serenaders introducing a novelty musical act in their native costume of Spain and playing saxaphones, trombones, guitars, mandolin, and xylophones. Barrett and Gray dramatic artists, presenting a little war time play called "The President." Flood and Hayes, athletes who make a feature of barrel jumpling tests. Billie Baxter, of minstrel fame telling funny stories and singing popular songs. Ruby Cole a petite soubrette, doing a neat dancing specialty. The new pictured song by Harry De Verra is called "I wish I had a girl" should become popular and the especially interesting Motion Pictures of the great Vanderbilt Cup Motor races with a series of funny scenes added comprises a programme that certainly looks like old times.

CALGARY WANTS CUP

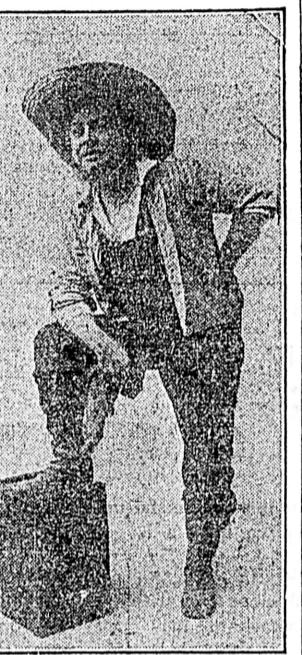
Prairie Town to Attempt to Defeat the Westminster Lacrosse Team

Barney Collison, manager of the Calgary lacrosse team, is very keen upon Calgary organizing a lacrosse team that will be an active competitor for the Minto cup. He believes that such a team would be a great advertisement for the city, and illustrates the advertising that Edmonton is getting out of the Stanley cup games.

"But we would need no such effort as that," said Mr. Collison. "We have a strong team at present. We would need but little improvement to make it equal to the Westminster team, and even better than the Westminster team. I am convinced with three or four new players we would have a team which could bring the Minto cup to Calgary."

This would be great business for Calgary, and in the meantime we would be having a very fine line of lacrosse.—Calgary Herald.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.



Archie Boyd in "Shore Acres".

Only Four Days Left for Bargains at the Semi-ready Wardrobe

Don't miss this chance to replenish your wardrobe for little money. Every article in this immense \$60,000 stock reduced to sale price for cash.

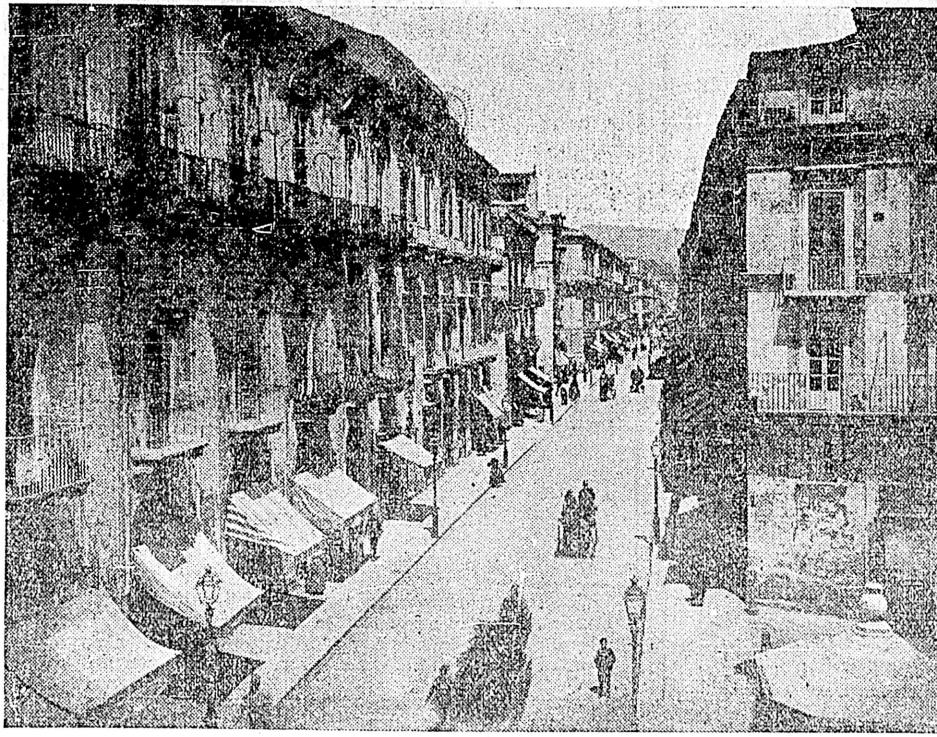
300 Youths' Suits, regular price from \$12 to \$15.00, at - - \$3.95, \$5.95, \$6.95 and \$7.95

See These Tremendous Reductions

YOUTHS' RAINCOATS, worth \$7.50, now	\$4.95	MEN'S FINE WORSTED AND TWEED PANTS, worth \$3.50 to \$5.00, now	\$2.85	50 DOZEN YOUTHS' UNDERWEAR, worth 75c, now	35c
MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS, worth \$15.00 to \$20.00, now	\$9.95	MEN'S ENGLISH KNICKERS—HALF PRICE		HEAVY WORKING SHIRTS, worth \$1.00, now	65c
MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS, worth \$10.00 to \$15.00, now	\$6.95	SMOKING JACKETS AND DRESSING GOWNS— HALF PRICE		ENGLISH FLANNEL SHIRTS, regular \$1.25, now	85c
MEN'S RAINCOATS, worth \$12.00 to \$15.00, now	\$6.95	ALL WOOL SCOTCH UNDERWEAR, regular price \$1.00, now	65c	OUTING SHIRTS, regular \$1.25 to \$1.50, now	95c
MEN'S EXTRA FINE RAINCOATS, worth \$15.00 to \$20.00, now	\$11.95	FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR, now	45c	FINE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, price	5c
MEN'S FINE BLUE AND BLACK WORSTEDS, worth \$15.00 to \$18.00, now	\$9.95	FINE NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, regular price \$1.25, now	95c	COLORED COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS, price	5c
MEN'S TWEED SUITS, worth \$12.00 to \$15.00, now	\$5.95	HEAVY WOOL SOX, regular 35c, now	20c	ALL 75c AND \$1.00 TIES, price	45c
MEN'S FINE SCOTCH AND IRISH TWEED SUITS, worth \$15.00 to \$20.00, now	\$9.95	ENGLISH MERINO SOX, regular 25c, now	15c	50¢ NECKWEAR—HALF PRICE	
300 MEN'S ENGLISH NORFOLK SUITS, worth \$14.00 to \$18.00, now	\$8.95	TAN CASHMERE SOCKS, regular 35c, now	20c	25c TIES, now	10c
TUXEDO JACKETS AND VESTS, worth \$20.00, now	\$12.95	BLACK CASHMERE SOCKS, regular 35c, now	20c	300 FANCY VESTS REDUCED TO HALF PRICE	
SUIT CASE AND VALISES—HALF PRICE		REGATTA AND OUTING SHIRTS, \$1.25 to \$2.00, now	85c	GENUINE LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR, per garment	\$2.35
MEN'S ALL WOOL PANTS, worth \$2.50 to \$3.50, now	\$1.45	ENGLISH KNITTED VESTS AND GOLF JACKETS— HALF PRICE		ALL LATEST SHAPES IN SOFT AND STIFF FELT HATS, regular \$3.00, now	\$1.95
BOYS' RAINCOATS, worth \$5.50, now	\$3.95	HEAVY POLICE SUSPENDERS, regular 50c, now	20c	50 DOZEN ODD HATS, regular \$2.50 and \$3.00, now	95c
MEN'S COVERT COATS, worth \$12.00 to \$15.00, now	\$8.95	PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS, regular 75c, now	45c	SELF OPENING UMBRELLAS, regular \$1.50, now	95c
200 DOZEN ENGLISH CAPS, HALF PRICE.		SWEATERS AND JERSEYS—HALF PRICE			

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TAILORS AND HATTERS 614 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.



THE CATASTROPHE IN ITALY—GARIBALDI STREET, MESSINA

This is Corso Garibaldi or "Garibaldi Street," the principal shopping street, much frequented by tourists and the Messina "Smart-Set." The buildings are of heavy, dressed stone, with a good deal of marble used in the interiors. When they began to totter and fall, Garibaldi street must have been a veritable death trap. I have spent many happy hours in this quaint street, with its shops filled with bazaar and curios; unfortunately, I shall not be able to repeat the pleasure in its essence.

PEOPLE STARVE AMID THE RUINS

(Continued from Page One)

and the newspaper proprietor, "I am also bereft of my family." It was evident that this man was half crazy. He had saved a daughter from the ruins, but his two sisters had been killed. Later he died of his injuries.

The Marquis de Seminof was buried in the cellar of his residence. He was fortunate in finding the ladder, and kept himself alive until extricated.

An actress named Flora Parini relates that while she was lying half buried in wreckage she heard the voice of a lieutenant of artillery from close at hand. The man had recognized her, but his plight was worse than her own. "Signorina, for pity's sake save me. Call for some one to rescue us. Don't leave me. I was at the theatre last night and I applauded your singing. I have a mother; don't leave me to die."

The woman was eventually dug out by some sailors. She remembered the lieutenant and led her rescuers to where he was pinned down. He also was saved.

The mother superior of the St. Vincent military hospital saved a man and a woman at the risk of her own life. She released, alone and unaided, Colonel Minneci and his daughter from the ruins of their home. The colonel was overcome with gratitude and seized the hands of the mother superior and covered them with kisses.

A major of infantry was disinterred with the greatest difficulty. Half of his body had been freed when darkness came, and the major told his rescuers that he was all right for the night, and that they could come back in the morning. This programme was carried out, and by seven o'clock on Thursday the man was entirely freed.

There were three fresh earthquake shocks yesterday, at half past eight in the morning, 1:35 and 1:45 p.m. The last was the most severe, and aroused widespread panic. The people encamped around the railroad station started on a mad flight, but having no place to go soon stopped. The women prayed and sang hymns. When the trembling ceased they returned to their temporary abodes to pass the night in fear and trepidation.

A report from Santa Euphemia says some of the survivors there in the depth of their despair are refusing all food. They would rather die than live in their affliction. Several have refused food for forty-eight hours.

Relief Measures.

Rome, Jan. 2.—Nunzio Nasi, the former minister of justice, who was involved in the late scandal connected with public funds, has joined the rescuing parties at Messina. He was accompanied by six doctors, several nurses and a number of students and citizens of Trapani. The presence of Nasi, who is the idol of Sicilians, did not serve to infuse fresh life into the depressed population.

It is stated that the pope has decided to send an appeal to the Catholic bishops throughout the world for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the earthquake funds. He will place particular dependence on the generosity of British and Americans.

Premier Giolitti, in an interview today, said that parliament would be convoked as soon as the king, who is expected to return here tomorrow night, could sign the decree. First of all, he said, the financial question would be considered. It is proposed to take \$6,000,000 of the budget surplus, which would be devoted to purposes connected with the catastrophe in the south. The government would appoint a commission to draw up a scheme looking to the reconstruction of cities based on lessons learned in the past. This would be codified into law with other matters, such as loans to the sufferers.

The premier said the country had faced three calamities, the earthquake, the robbers of corpses and the robbers of the bourse. He might add the journalists who sat at home and freely criticized everyone and everything, and a certain class of financiers, who had attempted to raid the Bank of Italy stock. He pointed out that this had been done by the circulation of false despatches to the effect that the bank had lost \$10,000,000 at Messina and Reggio, in the hope that this report would cause a heavy decline in stock values, the reaction from which would affect other banks. The government had stopped this manoeuvre by ordering the prefects not to allow the bourses to open.

Help from States

Washington, Jan. 2.—President Roosevelt tonight announced that he has sent two supply ships with \$300,000 worth of supplies to Italy, that he will ask congress for additional aid and that he has offered the use of the

battleship fleet to Italy. The announcement is made in a telegram made public at the White House, which the President sent to Patrick F. McGowan, chairman of the American-Italian general relief committee.

It is stated here that a train which

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TABLE TURNED ON MILITANT SUFFRAGISTS

Gang of Hoodlums Turn Loose Rats and Break Up the Meeting

London, Jan. 2.—Scenes of such disorder as have never been witnessed in Maldenhead were associated with a meeting of militant suffragists in the town hall there a few nights since. These were mainly due to the fact that Miss Ogston, who had used a dog-whip previously, at the Albert Hall meeting, appeared on the platform. Mrs. Massey, of London, was in the chair, and the only other lady on the platform was Mrs. Mayer, an Australian. There was a large audience, though there was a charge of 25c and 12c for admission.

Miss Ogston's rising brought about a pandemonium, and scarcely a word of her address could be heard, though she strove to speak amid the fearful noise. Bells, large and small, were rung, trumpets and mouth organs blown, dog-whips cracked, and songs sung. Peashooters, too, were brought into use, and all kinds of exfoliations were hurled at Miss Ogston.

Two ladies and a prominent local tradesman attired as a woman, led the opposition, which assumed a serious aspect when half a dozen rats were liberated by a local rat catcher. Women, and also men mounted chairs, the women shrieking and screaming.

In the midst of an impromptu rat hunt the police made an effort to eject a disturber, when there was a serious conflict. Chairs were picked up and hurled at the police, who were overpowered, and only forced their captive out of one door to be themselves forced with him into the next, and back into the hall.

The excitement was intense. Miss Ogston could not continue her speech, and gave up after failing to answer some questions put by her opponents. Presently the disturbers made for the platform, and notwithstanding an attempt to prevent them by a number of policemen, they mounted. Then the police made a mistake. A constable seized a man and hurled him with a platform table down into the hall. Happily the man was not injured. The disturbers were maddened, and the police got the worst of the struggle. In the meantime the suffragists had made good their escape to an adjacent room, locking themselves in.

Now in possession of the hall, one of the prominent disturbers addressed those present, observing that they were only paying these "militant suf-

fragists" back in their own coin. He drew a resolution against women's suffrage, and it was carried by a large majority. Outside the hall many hundreds waited for the appearance of Miss Ogston and her band, but they wisely kept within their self-made prison.

ARNST WAS CYCLIST

Glimpse of History of Holder World's Sculling Champion—Is Giant

Richard Arnst, who won the world's sculling championship in New Zealand recently from W. Webb, the former title-holder, was a cyclist before he took up rowing. He won the Sydney Thousand, one of the most important cycle meets in Australia. In 1906, Arnst is a giant. He stands 6 feet 6 inches in his stockings and weighs 250 pounds. It was while riding a wheel that he attracted the attention of a number of rowing men, who introduced him to aquatics. He became a star sculler from the start, but for a long time he was not recognized, although he repeatedly challenged for the championship.

PLANS DIRECTORATE FOR TIME OF WAR

Singular Bill Introduced Into the French Chamber of Deputies

Paris, Jan. 2.—A singular Bill was read on the table of the Chamber of Deputies the other day by a member of the Nationalist party, M. Gauthier de Clagny, dealing with the organization of the legislative authority in time of war. The author of this Bill proposed that when a war breaks out the two Houses of Parliament shall meet as a National Assembly, and appoint 50 delegates, composed of 30 deputies and 20 senators, who shall be responsible for the exercise of the legislative power while the war lasts.

"I do not mean," said M. Gauthier de Clagny, "to demand an immediate vote from the chamber, but merely to bring the question before public opinion." The Bill was sent to a committee.

It appears that the author of the Bill holds that existence of Parliament in time of war would be incompatible with the national defence. His point is that a Ministerial crisis at such a moment, not to speak of interpellations and lobby intrigues, might be fatal to military success.

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DUTY ON GRAIN IS TROUBLING ITALY

Provinces Distressed By the Imports on Importation of Foodstuffs

Milan, Jan. 2.—The popular agitation in Italy against the iniquitous taxation of corn and flour, which, after Spain, is actually the highest in Europe, threatens to assume serious proportions, since Signor Carcano, Minister of Finance, has definitely announced in his Budget speech that the Government have no intention either of abolishing or reducing or even suspending the said tax in those provinces which are most sorely crushed by the prevailing agricultural and industrial crises.

The abolition of the grain duties would, Signor Carcano declared, involve a reduction in the military expenditure, a course which the country certainly would not tolerate, above all at the present period of disquiet. A suspension policy, he argued, would render the reimposition of the tax impossible, besides preventing the completion of urgent public works, and would also place Stock Exchanges and the general public at the mercy of unscrupulous speculators.

The Budget speech has produced a distinctly unfavorable impression on the country, as Italy's flourishing financial condition is more apparent than real. Within five years the balance has dropped from \$10,000,000 to \$800,000. Meanwhile the problem of unemployment is pressing to the fore, and is already acute in South Italy. Great demonstrations of 20,000 agricultural laborers in Palermo marched in procession with banners, accompanied by the mayors and councillors of neighboring towns, protesting against the threatened rise in American wheat tariffs.

Serious riots have occurred in the Apulia Province, where thousands are starving as an outcome of the wine crisis. At Cerignola crowds of famishing unemployed, denouncing the dear price of bread, have rushed bakers' shops, emptying them of all their stock.

TO DO AWAY WITH FRANKING PRIVILEGE

Blow Aimed at Yet Another Prerogative of the Kaiser

Berlin, Jan. 2.—Dr. Struve, the Radical member of the Reichstag for Kiel, made the suggestion that if the government sincerely desires to increase its revenue without placing unnecessary burdens on the taxpayers, an incalculable sum might be realized by suppressing the privilege of using the post free of charge now enjoyed by the Kaiser and other members of Germany's twenty-two ruling houses. By the law passed in 1871 all reign-

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ing princes and their wives and widows possess the right to send any number of letters and parcels within the empire and all correspondence with the Imperial House of Austria without charge.

As the privilege is expressly extended to all business connected with the administration of royal property, the Kaiser is enabled to despatch goods from the imperial pottery at Cadinen free of charge, and to send to market the game that is shot from time to time over his numerous preserves without expense. The huge machinery of dozens of royal theatres and opera houses is also transported free, and the same applied to the correspondence of the twenty-two capitals regarding court ceremonies.

The Kaiser's postal business is so extensive that a special post office was installed a few years ago at Berlin Castle. His privilege includes the free use of the telegraph and telephone.

Australia's only beast of prey is the dingo, or wild dog.

The immense Northfield schools and colleges for the training of missionaries and preachers were erected out of the profits derived from the sale of Moody and Sankey's Sacred Songs and Solos."

YOU CAN ALL SPELL THIS, BECAUSE YOU HAVE SEEN IT ON YOUR MOTHER'S AND GRANDMOTHER'S STOVE AND RANGE.



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There is no guessing about the quality of the Charter Oak Ranges, not like some ranges that keep you guessing as to why they don't bake better and use less fuel. Having received a car of these well known Ranges, we are making a

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With every Range purchased for cash during the month of December we are giving \$5.00 worth of the highest grade Enamelware, Free.

Don't miss the opportunity. A Charter Oak Range goes a long way towards a good Xmas dinner.

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Healthful, nutritious, delightful.

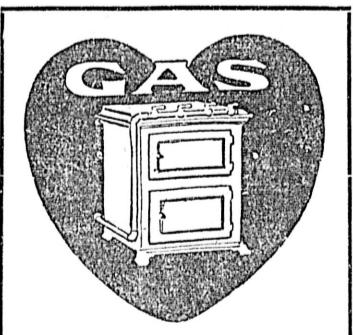
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Do you know how much time you are wasting in chopping "kindling" for coal or wood stoves and carrying dusty coal or ashes backwards and forwards? Do you know that a kitchen where a Gas Stove is in use is always clean and tidy, spic and span? Quick as a wink you have your fire without trouble of building—turn off the gas tap and it is out; drudgery, worry and money saved. A Gas Range means the economy of your great-grandmother, combined with the science of modern invention. Let us show you how easy and how inexpensive it is to cook with Gas. Our reasonableness of price for good Gas Ranges and Radiators will pleasantly surprise you.



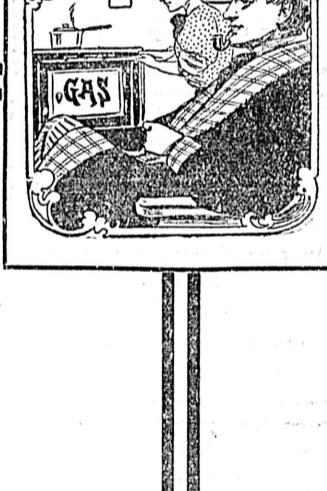
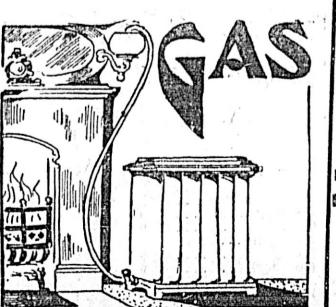
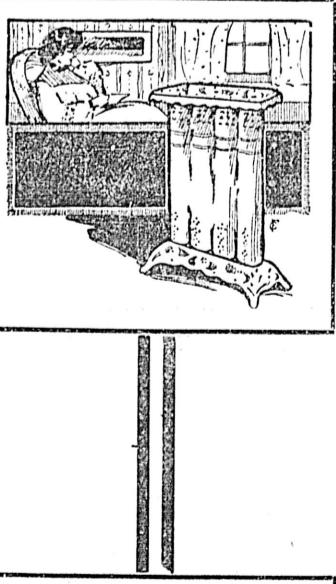
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SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd. cor. Broad and Pandora Sts. Victoria, B.C.

SHOWCASES

SHOW CASES—Manufacturers of showcases, store, hotel and office fixtures, wall cases, art grills and mirrors. The Woodworkers Ltd., successors. Dickson & Howes, 731 Johnson St. Phone 1165. 017

GRAVEL

B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—Front of Johnson Street, Tel. 1338. Products of washed and graded sand and gravel. Best for concrete work of all kinds. Delivered by team in the city or on scows at pit, on Royal Bay.

SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind Post Office.

SCAVENGING

E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Residence: 738 Humboldt St. Phone B1739. 011

VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates street. Phone 602. Ashes and rubbish removed.

WING ON & SON.—All kinds of Scavenger work, yard cleaning, etc. Office 1709 Government street. Phone 23.

1c A Word
EACH ISSUE

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—(Continued.)

SHORTHAND

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1108 Broad St. Victoria. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, thoroughly taught. Graduates fill good positions. E. A. Macmillan, Principal.

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GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite Post Office.

TIMBER

BEFORE BUYING OR SELLING timber in B.C. call and see my list, comprising more than 100 of the best properties, aggregating a total cut of twenty-five billion (\$25,000,000,000) feet. A. T. Frampton, Marion Bldg., Victoria, B.C. Phone 1658.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING—19,000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 535 Yates, P. O. Box 179, City.

TISSUE

TISSUE AND WAREHOUSING—19,000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 535 Yates, P. O. Box 179, City.

TO LET

DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—1010 Yates. Hours 2 to 5 p.m. Phone 447.

TEA AND COFFEE

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria, Tel. 597.

TAKEDERMIAN AND FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 424 Johnson street. Tel. A1182. Furs bought.

TEAS AND COFFEES

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UNDERTAKERS

B.C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 43. 305. 404. 594. Our experienced, certificated staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres., F. Casleton, Manager.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

WINTERBURN, W. G., Telephone 1531. Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery; gasoline engines, a specialty. 1637 Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

MINING ENGINEER

J. L. PARKER, Mining Engineer, room 11, Macgregor Block, 634 View St., Victoria, B.C. Telephones: Business, A1257; Residence 1912. 031

DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B.C. Telephone—Office 557; Residence 122.

DETECTIVES

B.C. DETECTIVE SERVICE, Vancouver, Civil, criminal and commercial investigations. R. S. Baron, Superintendent. Head office rooms 6 and 7, Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver, B.C. Phone B3029.

MASSEAGE

MEDICAL MASSAGE, Turkish Baths—G. Bjornfelt, Swedish masseur. Vernon Block, Douglas street, hours 1-6. Phone 1629. m3

WATCHMAKER

A. PETCH, 90 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

ROWLAND BRITAIN, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Fairfield building, opposite P.O., Vancouver.

VETERINARY COLLEGE

BULLETIN San Francisco Veterinary College now ready. Mailed free. Dr. C. Keane, 1818 Market St. d4

HOTEL DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—19 Johnson St., newly fitted up from bottom to top, good accommodation, sporting gallery containing life-size photos of the most noted sports and animals up to the present day. Bar always supplied with best goods. Thos. L. McManus, proprietor.

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court house. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.50 up. John M. Insley, proprietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL DOMINION—When you arrive at Vancouver take large auto bus, which will take you to this hotel free. Our service is the best obtainable at the price. American plan \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip daily around Stanley Park. F. Baynes, proprietor.

WANTED—TO LET

FURNISHED ROOMS—Contracts wanted to put up from \$150 to \$1000, terms easy, new, effective, decent, and estimates free. Jobbing, repair work. Greenhouse work a specialty. Address Box 194. d31

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—Direct from owner a small farm on easy terms; must be near transportation and at least five acres clear. Address Box 196. Victoria, B.C. d31

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—One single horse or team; must weigh from 1500 to 1700 each; over six years old. Address Box 195. Victoria, B.C. d31

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

ALBERNI LAND—Advertiser will purchase Alberni property in prices reasonable. Address Box 379. d31

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

VICTORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE—Opposite Wellers. New term begins April 4. Day and evening classes. During holidays open till 12 o'clock. Tel. 1615. d29

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

SHACKS, COTTAGES—Contracts wanted to put up from \$150 to \$1000, terms easy, new, effective, decent, and estimates free. Jobbing, repair work. Greenhouse work a specialty. Address Box 194. d31

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—Handsome furnished room for rent, close to water, within six miles of Vancouver, suitable for family. Address Box 195. Victoria, B.C. d31

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—Large new dwelling house, about 5 acres cleared, within 1½ miles of Vancouver, suitable for family. Address Box 196. Victoria, B.C. d31



The Perry
Madison St.
& Boren Ave.
Seattle
Washington
Absolutely Fire-Proof
European Plan
The Highest Grade
Every Modern Convenience
Centrally located and commanding a view of the
Olympics, Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainier and
Puget Sound. J. H. McTERNAN, Manager



Building Lots For Sale

Houses Built on the
Installment Plan

D. H. BALE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

WAKE UP

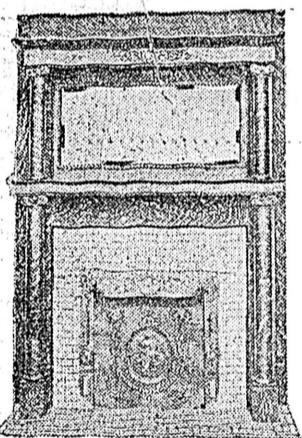
Before it is too late to get the low
price in lumber. If you intend building,
Best material and workmanship used
and satisfaction guaranteed.

R. Hetherington
Contractor and Builder.
Residence and Office 1153 Burdette
Avenue.
Phone B-1429.

Seasickness Quickly Cured

"Mother'sill's" quickly cures Sea and
Travel sickness. Guaranteed perfectly
harmless to the most delicate. Money
refunded if not satisfactory.

For sale at Drug Stores and first-class
Stewards on Mother'sill Remedy Co.,
Ltd., 228 State Street, Detroit. For sale
and recommended in Victoria by W. S.
Terry, W. Gardner, J. R. Robertson,
B. C. Drug Store, Ltd.



Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire
Brick and Cement

Solo Agents for Nephil Plaster
Paris, and manufacturers of the
Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON
No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition of which to be
warned. It is simply weakness—a break-down,
as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system.
No matter what may be its causes (for they are
almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same;
the more prominent being a sleepiness, a prostration,
a loss of appetite, a depreciation of spirits and
want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life.
Now, that alone is absolutely essential in all such
cases is increased vitality—vigor.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

To throw off these morbid feelings, and experience
proves that as night succeeds the day this may be
more certainly secured by a course of the cele-
brated life-reviving tonic.

THERAPION NO. 3

than any other known combination. So surely
as it is taken in accordance with the printed
directions accompanying it, will the shattered
health be restored!

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH.

A school for wives is the latest un-
der-taking of Chicago clubwomen. Courses
will be given in the making of clothes,
cooking, household economics and
general house-keeping. The idea
is to make good housewives, and to
make them through organized, united
effort.

France stands alarmed by an in-
crease of something like ten per cent.
in four years in the price of food
clothing and other necessary supplies.

Milk is 13 per cent. higher, meat 27
per cent., cheese 16 per cent., oil 25
per cent. The price of rice has dou-
bled. Rents follow the upward trend.

Last Monday night the barbers of
San Francisco listened to the A. F. of
L. report of G. K. Smith of Oakland.
His suggestion that a home similar to
that maintained by the printers at
Colorado Springs be a theme of dis-
cussion at the next international con-
vention of the barbers was endorsed.

Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd.,
Victoria, B.C.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with
Fever's Dry Soap a powder. It will re-
move the grease with the greatest ease.

© 1909, by L. M. Burt Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed
to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forged.

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TOMORROW MORNING STARTS THE BIG SALE

Children's Dresses at Great Savings

A well assorted stock of Children's Dresses, for winter wear, will be cleared at prices lower than the cost of the materials alone. The dresses are for children of all ages and sizes. A few very choice coats for small children also offered at great reductions.

CHILDREN'S 50c and 65c Dresses, January Sale Price	\$25c	CHILDREN'S \$1.85 and \$1.90 Dresses, January Sale Price	\$1.15
CHILDREN'S 75c and \$1.00 Dresses, January Sale Price	\$50c	CHILDREN'S \$2.25 and \$2.50 Dresses, January Sale Price	\$1.35
CHILDREN'S \$1.10 and \$1.25 Dresses, January Sale Price	\$75c	CHILDREN'S \$2.75 and \$3.00 Dresses, January Sale Price	\$1.65
CHILDREN'S \$1.50 AND \$1.75 Dresses, January Sale Price	\$1.00	DRESSES, January Sale Price	

If the good values we have to offer this year receive the attention they merit, this will be Our Greatest January Sale. We have been preparing for this carnival of value-giving for some time, and can assure you that we are convinced that this year's sale prices are unusually good, in fact, we feel safe in saying that they are the best we have yet offered. The sale starts tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. If what you want is not advertised, you will probably find it on some of the special tables, priced at an attractive figure.

Women's and Children's Hats Reduced

Cost cuts no figure when we come to reduce our millinery for this great sale.

WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS, including model and Easter hats, regular from \$3.00 up, January Sale Price	\$5.00	WOMEN'S OUTING HATS, worth to \$5.00, January Sale Price, \$2.50	
WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS, worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00, January Sale Price	\$2.50	UNTRIMMED FELT SHAPES, were sold for up to \$4.50, January Sale Price	\$1.00
WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS, worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00, January Sale Price	\$2.50	CHILDREN'S SAILOR SHAPES, were up to \$2.50, January Sale Price, \$1.00	
WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS, worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00, January Sale Price	\$2.50	CHILDREN'S HATS, bearing silk and velvet, regular up to \$3.50, January Sale Price	\$1.00

Men's Suits at January Sale Prices

Of more than ordinary interest will be this sale of Men's Suits. The reductions are very generous, and on most meritorious goods, garments that are the foundation of our Men's Clothing business. The "Fit-Rite" is one of the brands we carry, and the others are just as well known, and equally as good. You can buy a good, natty, dressy suit, a suit that will please you, and one that will look well on you, at any of the prices mentioned below.

\$8.50 to \$12.50 Suits for \$6.45

GOOD SERVICEABLE SUITS, made of strong tweeds, and worsteds, regular \$8.50 to \$12.50, January Sale Price

\$22.50 to \$30.00 Suits for \$15.45

OUR VERY BEST LINES, the highest grade suits we carry are included in this lot. "Fit-Rite" garments and other first-class makes in all the very newest cloths, made up in the best styles. You can be well dressed, in fact perfectly dressed at small cost if you take advantage of this sale. Regular \$22.50 to \$30.00 suits. January Sale Price

\$2.50 Men's and Women's Footwear \$2.50

The first day's selling of our last sale created a new record in the Shoe Department. If values will do it Monday should certainly break that record. We mention a few of the lines just to give you an idea of what we are offering, but don't make the mistake of thinking that these few lines are the complete offering—such an assortment of strictly high-grade footwear has never before been offered in this city at this price.

MEN'S VICI KID LACED BOOTS, plain toes, Goodyear welt soles, American manufacture, broken sizes, regular \$5.50. January Sale Price

MEN'S GUN METAL CALF BLUCHER CUT BOOTS, smart toes, medium weight soles, 5 to 8½ only, regular \$5.00. January Sale Price

MEN'S VELOUR CALF BLUCHERS, Goodyear welt or McKay sewn soles, regular \$5.00. January Sale Price

WOMEN'S PATENT COLT FOX BOOTS, dull tops, with or without tips, Edwin C. Burt's make, broken sizes, regular \$6.00. January Sale Price

WOMEN'S GUN METAL CALF BUTTON BOOTS, plain toes, broken sizes, regular \$5.50, Edwin C. Burt's make. January Sale Price

WOMEN'S VICI KID LACED OR BUTTON BOOTS, hand turned soles, Grover's or Armstrong's American manufacture, 2½ to 4 only, regular \$5.00. January Sale Price

WOMEN'S PATENT COLT FOX BOOTS, dull tops, with or without tips, Edwin C. Burt's make, broken sizes, regular \$6.00. January Sale Price

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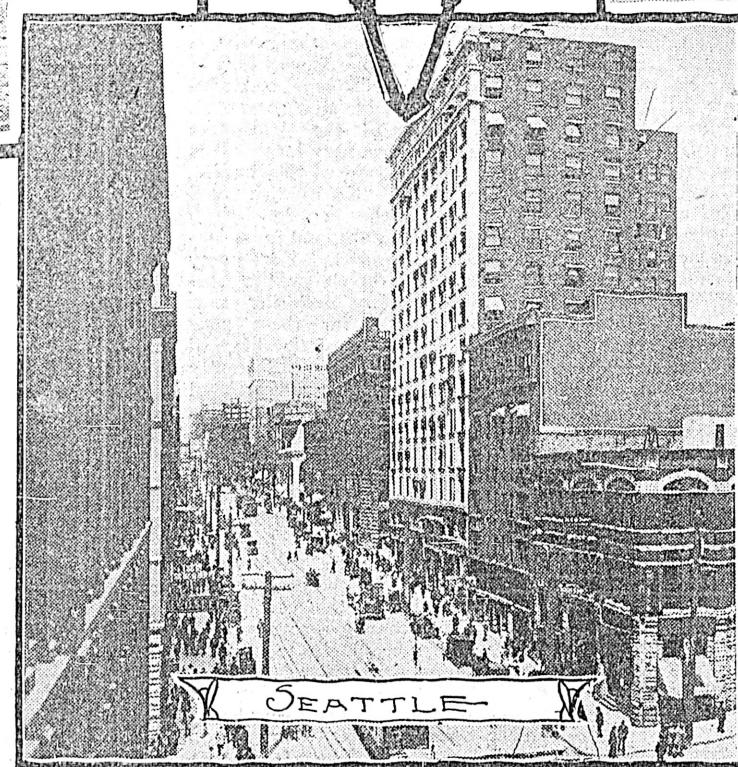
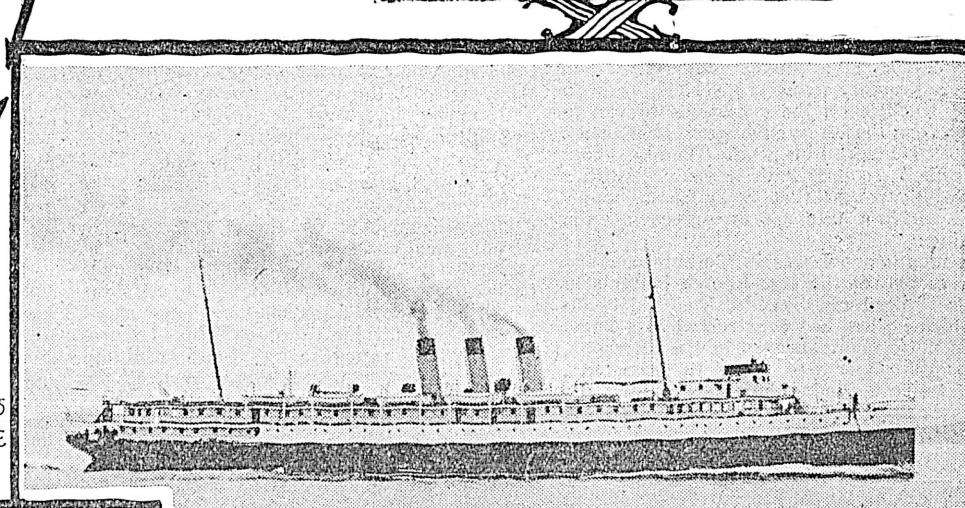
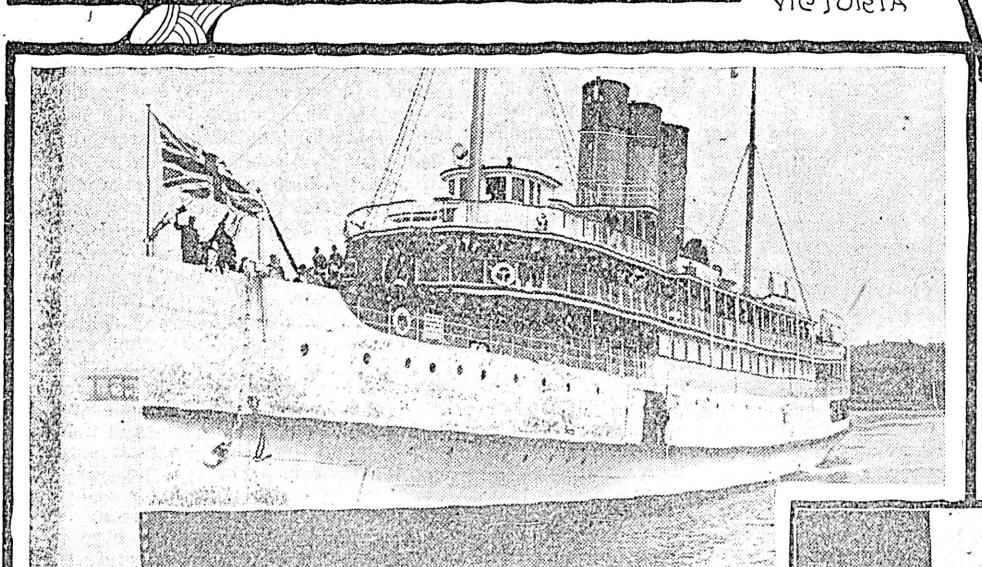
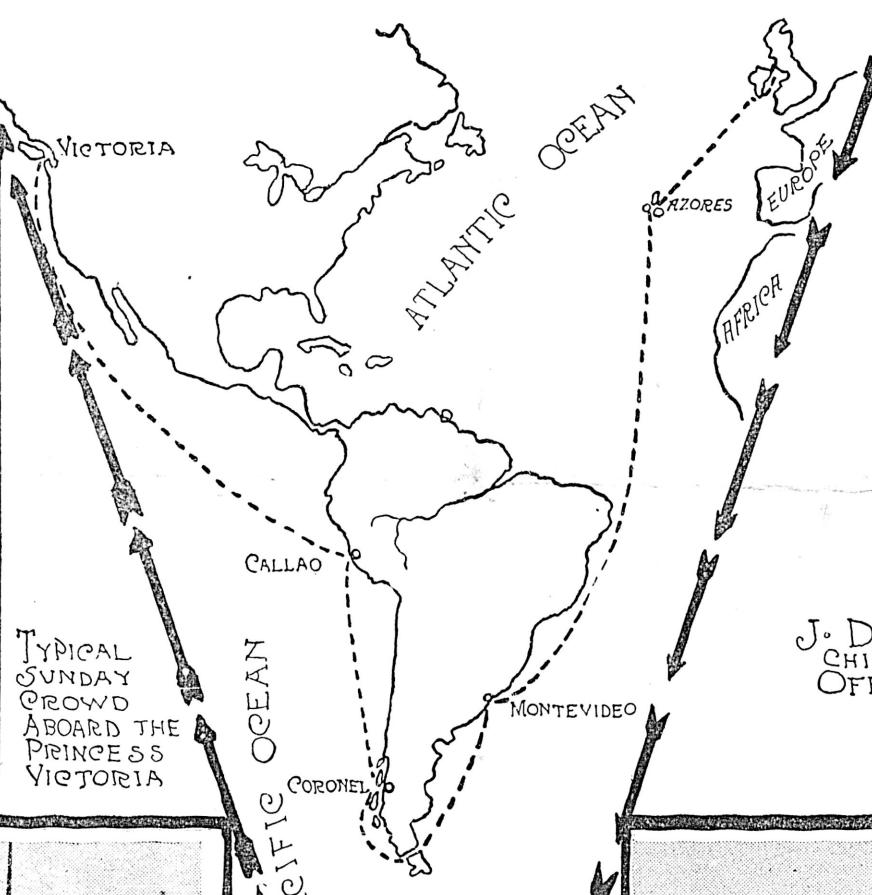
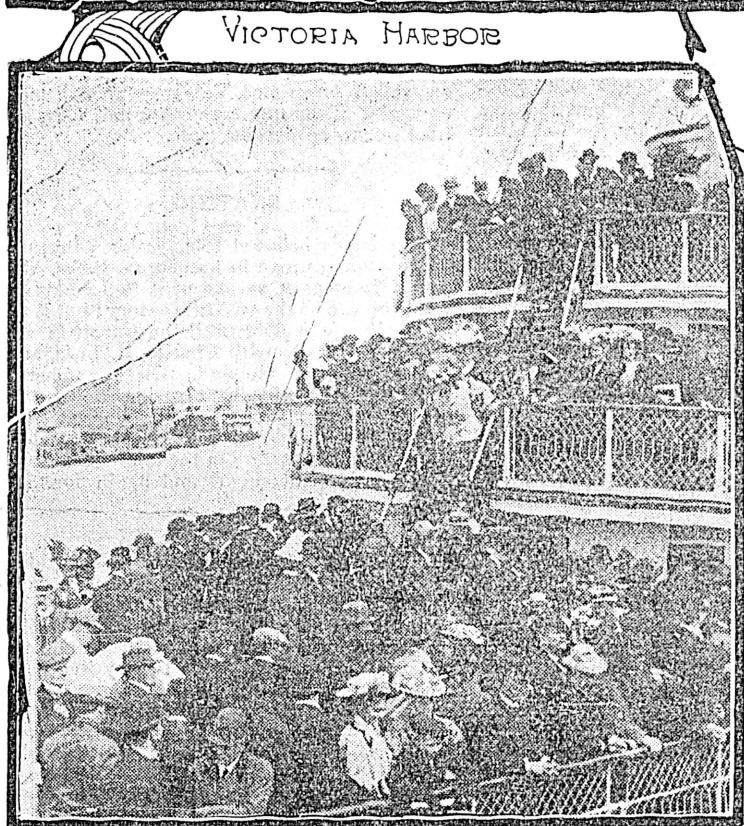
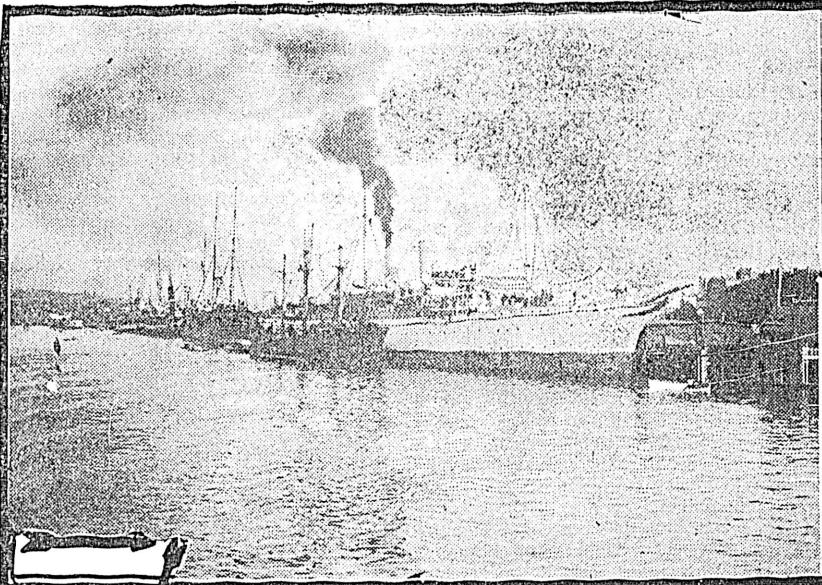
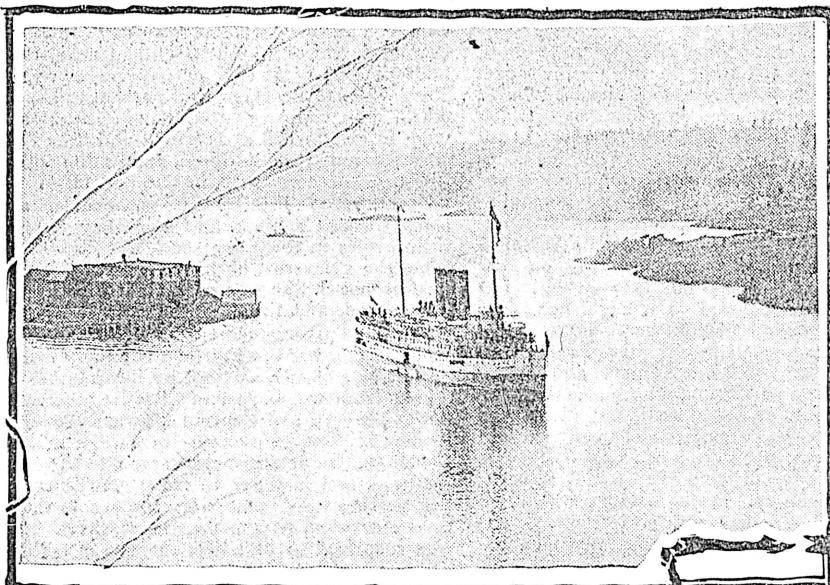
SUNDAY
SUPPLEMENT

The Colonist

PAGES 1-12

ACROSS TWO OCEANS FOR THE BIG TRIANGULAR RUN

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER-SEATTLE



The Princess Charlotte Ready for the Run

HE steamer Princess Charlotte, the latest and best of the smart fleet of the C. P. R. coast service, which has been improved so vastly since Capt. J. W. Troup took over the superintendence of the fleet, has been greatly admired since she tied up at the C. P. R. wharf on Belleville street a few days ago, after her long voyage from the yards of the builders at Govan, Scotland. The Princess Victoria, which for five years has been the peer of all vessels of her class in the Pacific and famed in consequence from Victoria to Vladivostok, and from the Russian port to Batavia, and there to Sydney, has been surpassed in many particulars by the new liner, the best of all interport steamers in this ocean and with few superiors elsewhere. Even the faster channel ferry steamers of the British railway companies, the swift turbine steamers of the Belgian government and the new Ben-my-Chree, a vessel with speed of 25 1-2 knots running between Liverpool and the Isle of Man, while excelling her in speed, have arrangements and accommodations for their passengers which do not compare in excellence with the arrangements of the Princess Charlotte. These caused much comment in shipping journals of Great Britain, some commenting upon the extravagant provisions for travellers of British Columbia waters. Especially did the provision for cabins-de-luxe excite admiration, some newspapers referring to the Princess Charlotte in consequence as the "honeymoon steamer." The observation room, saloons, smoking room, and all other accommodations on the new steamer are designed splendidly and furnished most thoroughly. The interior arrangements are now being made ready for service, and it is expected the new liner will be ready for service in a short time.

The Route to Victoria

The route of the Princess Charlotte to this port covered two oceans, and the time made by the vessel shows the marvellous progress that has been made in ship-building and navigation in the past few years.

Leaving Glasgow on November 2nd at 8 a.m., the start of the long voyage to Victoria was marked with dirty weather, and fresh breezes were experienced after the channel was cleared next day, general rough seas being encountered to Tenneriffe, which port was reached on November 7. After loading coal in the Azores the steamer had good weather until when nearing Montevideo, a strong gale was encountered. This was the first experience with the steamer in a heavy sea, and the manner in which she acted aroused enthusiasm on board. At Montevideo 798 tons of coal was taken on board and two days after ar-

rival the steamer resumed her voyage on November 26. Good weather was had to the Straits of Magellan, where the steamer anchored for the night at Puntas Arenas. At daylight on November 30 she started through the straits, having clear but cold weather. Leaving the straits to enter the Pacific at 3 a.m. on December 1 a strong gale with long Cape Horn seas was met. The wind blew strong from the southwest, shifting to the northwest, and the steamer labored in a heavy sea; but she acted excellently, proving herself a thorough ocean-going vessel. No water came on board. The gale lasted 24 hours and from that time no further incidents marked the voyage until Coronel was reached on December 5.

After taking 400 tons of coal the Princess started on December 6 at 2:30 p.m. for Callao, and had fine weather until arrival at Callao on December 11. There delay was encountered in coaling. Fuel had to be taken on board in the roadstead from lighters and a heavy sea rolling in made the work difficult. About 400 tons was loaded and the steamer proceeded on December 14. From the Peruvian port good weather obtained until Victoria was reached, though from the 26th heavy confused seas, the legacy of the recent gales, were encountered, principally from the northwest and westward. On Sunday afternoon the vessel ran in close to Point Reyes, where she signalled and when north of Cape Blanco the steamer Manning was sighted. Cape Flattery was reached on Tuesday night and the vessel anchored at William Head until daylight Wednesday.

The Launching

At this time it seems fitting to recall the interest that attended the launching of the new steamer Princess Charlotte when she left the ways at the Clyde last summer. The following account was at that time published in the Colonist:

The launch of the new C. P. R. ferry liner Princess Charlotte, superior to all passenger steamers of her kind on this continent and rivaling the world's best ferry steamers, by the Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering company, of Glasgow, was a ceremony of more than usual interest. The launching was attended by brilliant weather, in which the Clydeside looked its best, and which showed to great advantage the beautiful lines of the vessel, before and after she entered the water, and also the summer dresses of the ladies in the large party of specially invited guests who were on the launching platform.

The launch was timed for half an hour before noon, and it took place prompt to the minute. Mrs. R. Marpole, wife of the general executive assistant officer of the Canadian Pacific railway company in British Columbia,

a Victoria lady, released and named the vessel, breaking the bottle of wine on her bow. Among the others on the platform were Mr. Marpole, Mr. Arthur Piers, manager of the C. P. R. steamship lines, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gardner-Johnson, Dr. Francis Elgar, chairman of directors of the Fairfield company, and Mrs. Elgar, Admiral Sir Digby Morant and Colonel Paget Mosley, directors, Mr. Alex. Gracie, managing director, and Messrs. H. E. Deadman, A. W. Sampson, George Strachan, Alex. Cleghorn, James Syme, and P. A. Hillhouse—all executive officers of the Fairfield company; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Elgar, and a large number of representatives of the Board of Trade and Lloyd's register of shipping, as well as friends of the builders of the vessel.

After the new steamer had been safely floated and taken charge of by tugs for berthing in the firm's private dock for fitting-out purposes, the launching party adjourned to the large model room at the offices, where luncheon was served. Dr. Elgar, who presided, after giving the loyal toasts, proposed "Success to the Princess Charlotte and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company." Mrs. Marpole had, he said, come all the way from Victoria to take part in the ceremony that day, and they of the Fairfield company were exceedingly pleased to see her. They all admired the grace with which she had named the vessel, and also her determination in doing it so effectively. The Princess Charlotte was not a large ship, as ships now went. Three years ago they built for the Canadian Pacific railway company the two large "Empresses," now running in the Atlantic service. He believed it was because she was not so large as these that the new boat was taking the title "Princess." They all wished her well, and they hoped that she would have a successful career, and be, besides, a credit to her builders. The Canadian Pacific railway company were great shipowners—among the largest in the world. If they went on as they were doing, some day they would be the largest. A great deal was being said now-a-days about an "All-Red Route." He believed that they already had an All-Red Route. It was being worked now. They might go from Montreal by Canadian Pacific steamers, thence to Vancouver and Victoria by Canadian Pacific trains, and afterwards to Australia by Canadian Pacific steamers. So an All-Red route was already in existence, and it was only a question of developing it and making it faster than it was at present. The Canadian Pacific railway company were working it, and he wished them all success. He hoped there would soon be still faster ships on the Atlantic than were now running to Canada, and very much faster ships on the Pacific. They at Fairfield had had the greatest pleasure in

working with Mr. Piers, and if they were to work further with the C. P. R. in such matters—as they probably would—they would have the greatest possible pleasure in doing so again with him.

Mr. Piers, in replying, said that up to about five years ago the trade in the Pacific Coast was carried on by steamers of about 13 knots, and it was evident that in order to get the business vessels of slightly greater speed would have to be obtained. The necessity for getting faster steamers was apparent, but instead of working up slowly, beginning with, say, 14 or 15 knots, the Canadian Pacific company had at once ordered a vessel of 19 knots. This vessel had carried on the business since she was put into service, but more was now required. Dr. Elgar had said that the Canadian Pacific were large shipowners. He himself hoped that before long they would have still more ships, and have a very firm hold on the shipping business of the world, not only on the Atlantic but also on the Pacific. The success of the company rested entirely on the prosperity of Canada. The Dominion today differed in some respects from its neighbors. It was well governed, had good laws and banks which prevented financial crises—virtues which were not characteristic, to the same extent, of their neighbors. While times were not good on the North American continent, they were sufficiently promising in Canada to make them all proud and confident regarding the country. As to the new steamer, her success was already assured. That was not the first time that the Fairfield company had built for the Canadian Pacific, and their former vessels had been very far indeed from failures.

Admiral Sir Digby Morant proposed "The Health of Mrs. Marpole," at the same time presenting Mrs. Marpole with a gold watch bracelet as a souvenir of the occasion.

Mr. Piers, in proposing "the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company," expressed his great regret at the absence of Captain Mowatt, their marine superintendent, who had found it impossible to be present. During the three years he himself had known the Fairfield company, the Canadian Pacific had built three types of steamers at the yard—five vessels in all. The three types were totally different. This showed the great adaptability and versatility of the firm. In the first place, they built the two large Empress steamers, the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland. In these vessels they were restricted exceedingly by contract conditions. The ships had to trade where depth of water was limited, they were restricted as to length, there had to be the finest and the largest possible passenger accommodation, large cargo carrying capacity and a high rate

of speed. It was a great compliment to the Fairfield company that they solved the problem with complete success. (Applause.) The next pair of ships built for the Canadian Pacific at Fairfield were of a totally different character, and of a kind which had never been built previously at that or any other yard. They were to be cargo and passenger steamers of high class for the inland lakes, and were to be finished at Fairfield and then they steamed across the Atlantic, and at the other side they were each cut in two and taken up for 600 or 700 miles by rivers, canals, and lakes without a hitch, and now they were in their places in the Lake service. Next had come the Princess Charlotte, again a different type of vessel. She was of limited size, of very high speed, and fitted after the style of the coastal and river steamers of North America. In designing her the Fairfield company had to go to a considerable extent by information received from the Canadian Pacific company, under his own and Captain Mowatt's superintendence. The gentleman in charge of the Canadian Pacific steamers knew all that was required, and in order to make sure that he was getting it he made a voyage across to see the new vessel as she was being built. He was surprised to find that there was nothing whatever with which he could find fault. (Laughter.) In all the time he himself had had dealings with Fairfield his relations with the company had been of such a character that he felt as if he were among brothers. They quarrelled sometimes, but they always made up again. They met each other half way, and tried not to be unreasonable.

SKATING

Skating is believed to have been invented in Northern Europe in prehistoric times. William Fitz-Stephen speaks of it in London toward the end of the twelfth century; but it did not really catch hold until the Cavaliers who had been in exile with Charles II, brought it with them from Holland. On December 1, 1662, Mr. Pepys, having occasion to cross the park, "first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their skates, which is a very pretty art." On the 8th he went purposely to see the sight and again found it "very pretty."

The Pennsylvania railway is spending about ninety millions in the vicinity of New York in tunnels under rivers, terminals, eliminations of level crossings, and the substitution of electric for steam power in the hauling of trains over a distance of twenty-five miles from the centre of the city.

"The Londoner in Canada"

ASPECIAL correspondent of the London Times, who was recently in Canada, wrote from New York an article on the conditions prevailing in British immigration to Canada.

He named his article "The Londoner in Canada." It deals with the subject with a straightforwardness that is startling. Some of the writer's findings are given in the following:

"A month ago I was in Toronto, and the owner of one of the best known journals in Canada showed me over the beautiful building which he has had constructed as a home for his newspaper. It was in the afternoon, just as the paper was going to press, and, taking me to a window in his own office, the proprietor drew my attention to a remarkable spectacle. In the street below was a crowd of between 200 and 300 men, practically every one of them an obvious Englishman. They were all waiting for the paper to "come out" in order that they might examine the advertisements of "Situations vacant." There was a similar crowd, said the veteran journalist with whom I was talking, every day his newspaper was printed.

"I expressed my pity for the poor wretches who, in a strange country, a country to which they had emigrated in the hope of escaping from the curse of non-employment, had found that this curse had followed them across the sea. 'Yes,' said the newspaper owner, 'it is sad, terribly sad; but what can we do? There is generally work in Canada for all who are able to work; there is work for these men at the present time if they were capable of anything. But they are helpless, hopeless. Why do you send such wretched creatures to us? They can do no good here; I believe they are worse off in Canada than they were in England.'

"A few weeks ago," he continued, "I wanted a night watchman, and I sent my manager down to see if he could not get a good man out of the hundreds in the street. The man, of course, would have to show references; but no skill was required, the work was easy, and the wages were pretty good. You notice how all those men there are formed into groups? That is always the way, and my manager went to every group—every group. 'Boys,' he said, 'there's a good job waiting for one of you. We want a night watchman—\$15 a week. Nothing to do but attend to the furnace and wind up the time-clocks. The first man who can prove he's sober and trustworthy gets it.'

"And not a single man out of all those hundreds would take the place. They 'wanted their nights to themselves.' Can you blame us Canadians if we get sick of trying to help the out-of-work Englishman?"

Perhaps had I been newly arrived in Canada I should, in spite of the high authority from which I obtained this story, have been disposed to doubt it, or at any rate to argue that the men concerned could not have been representative, that by some extraordinary chance it was a crowd of hopeless derelicts which had collected outside the newspaper office that particular afternoon. But, I regret to say, what I myself had seen and heard had all gone to corroborate this indictment of the English out-of-work. One gentleman, a Winnipeg business man, had recently required a stenographer and typewriter. A young Englishman who had just arrived with his wife presented himself, showed himself capable, and was engaged. He was to travel in Alberta with his employer for a month, and then settle down permanently in Winnipeg. He failed either to appear or to write any explanation, and when he was found he declared that he had decided not to leave his wife for a month. And the pair of them were starving!

"Another traveller told how he had become interested in a young English couple, had given the man \$2, and had later called at the address given. One dollar of the two had been spent on bottled beer, in spite of the fact that there were a starving wife and child. 'My husband always 'as to 'ave his beer,' the woman had remarked with pride.

"But it is useless to give further instances. It was a dreadful thing to hear these keen-faced, clear-eyed, smartly-dressed Canadians, prosperous, happy, vigorous, discussing the 'Old Country' as though it were a land of imbeciles, 'played out,' to use their own expression. I asked them if they did not know of other cases in which Englishmen had 'made good.' 'Lots of them,' one of the travellers replied. 'It's the kind you're seeing over now that we're talking about. What's the matter? Seems to me there's a sort of dry-rot come over the people.'

"Everywhere it was the same story—at Vancouver, Banff, Calgary, San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago. A couple of days ago I visited Mr. Thomas A. Edison at his laboratory in New Jersey. 'Say, what's the matter with your people over there?' he exclaimed, almost as soon as we had shaken hands. 'Here I've had to close down my phonograph factory in England—what's the name of the place?

I've forgotten; somewhere near London. All the others in Europe paying, but we couldn't make that one pay. We get good work out of the French and the Belgians and the Germans and Austrians, but the English—no good. Belgians 85 per cent., English 30 per cent.'

"Mr. Edison meant ratio of productive capacity. He went on:—

"Mind, I'm not speaking of the English mechanic. He's all right; none better in the world. I'm talking of the common laborer—man you pick up on the streets. What is it? Too much booze? Or general deterioration? Or what?"

"I thought I could reply to that question, and I told Mr. Edison what my belief was. It was a belief that had been growing in me ever since I began to travel and to observe the successes and failures among Englishmen who emigrate to the British possessions and to foreign countries, particularly to the United States. For one hears the same thing everywhere—the Englishman who succeeds is hardly ever a Londoner; the Englishman who fails completely is almost always a Londoner.

What is the present population of London, the Greater London; the population, that is to say, computed on the same plan as that of Greater New York? Over 10,000,000, I suppose. And the proportion of this 10,000,000, which consists of persons of the degenerate "Cockney" type is, we know, very large. It is these people who are the curse of the Empire, who are the cause of the "No English Need Apply" advertisements, who are doomed to fail wherever they go, who are, and must remain, helpless, shiftless wrecks. For many years the philanthropists, the clergy, the students of sociology have been declaring that "something must be done" for these poor stunted victims of generations of city life, of heedlessness and misgovernment. Recently the "something" has taken the form of assisted emigration, under the pitifully mistaken idea that clearer skies and more generous space and uninvited air will transform a man or woman who has attained full growth from a useless to a useful member of the community. It will not do. In the second generation, perhaps, there may be a great change, for, after all, there is good stock in these "submerged" millions. In the meanwhile, however, they are a burden on communities that can ill afford it, and they are becoming a source of irritation on the part of the Colonies toward the Mother Country.

And yet, surely, there can be nothing but pity for them—poor derelicts who never had a chance—and the Canadians and Americans do pity them and do help them. But it is felt that this is England's problem, and that it is England's business to solve it.



"ANADA and the Empire" was the subject of a lecture recently delivered by Mr. H. J. Mackinder at Caxton Hall, Westminster, the lecture being the second of a series of three on Canada, organized by the Compatriots' Club. Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., presided.

Mr. Mackinder said his hope was to carry home to them the conviction to which he had come in the course of three months in the Canadian Dominion—that we were dealing there no longer with a group of colonies, no longer with a colony, but with a nation. It was a nation in the process of making. On the two central doctrines of responsible government and an independent judiciary the excellence of Canadian institutions rested in large measure. But no sooner had those institutions been inaugurated than Canada was put to a very severe test by the policy of its great neighbor, the United States. The result of that policy was that a drain took place on the population, both French and English, of Canada, a drain into the neighboring great Republic. Then there came the McKinley tariff, the worst blow of all. Sir John Macdonald inaugurated the national policy, a policy which had been followed by both parties, each holding long terms of office. The essence of that policy lay in the construction of railways and in the creation of a tariff—the latter to compel the manufacturer to manufacture within Canada and not without, and thereby to compel him to give employment and to build up the population, in the place of using Canada merely as a quarry and a field and a forest. The result had been that, to take a single industry, that of agricultural implements—necessarily one of the greatest in Canada—in Toronto they had great agricultural implement works; and that of Hamilton, the chief rival of those works, had had to establish works which employed men within Canada, Canadian citizens contributing to the upbuilding of the race—which, after all, was the very essence of the national wealth. To what degree that tariff policy had gone was indicated by that all-important clause in Canadian legislation which was known as the Dumping Clause. That clause gave discretion to the Government at Ottawa, within certain limits to impose increased duties where evidence was forthcoming that an attempt was being made on the part of vast industries of the United States to sell in Canada at a much lower price than in the United States. There could be no doubt about the strength of the case for tariff legisla-

tion of the kind he was describing when they had a small nation determined at all economic cost to build up a people, and when alongside of that was the greatest industrial nation of the world, with industries so great that in a single year they could dump out of existence any industry built in Canada. It was a question of economic rebellion, and of a successful rebellion, the result of which had been, no doubt, higher prices for some commodities, but also the reversal of that stream of mankind which was crossing the frontier southward, and now the incoming of some of the best of the American farmers from the south. Canada was retaining her own increase of population, and was obtaining also not only immigrants from Europe, but immigrants from the United States. In the long run that country was a nation which had a great people, not that country which sold the products of its mines, its forests and fields for the largest sum of money and spent that money on the lowest priced imported goods. Figures supplied to him by the Canadian representative in charge of the Emigration Department in London showed that Canada, and behind Canada the Empire, was holding its own in the prairie provinces of the west—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Up to the end of September last the number of immigrants to Canada was 41 per cent. less than last year, yet 3,000 more homesteads had been taken up, showing a change in the character of the immigration. A visitor to Canada who had opportunities of meeting all sorts and conditions of men in all parts of the country came rapidly to the conclusion that the young men were thinking. There was a most excellent institution in every town of any importance which was known as the Canadian Club, and there had sprung up among the young professional and business men of those clubs a spirit of discussion from which few things were safe. These young men were thinking things of the Empire. The Empire had nothing to lose by frank discussion in Canada. A question which might prove to be a vast one was that of Oriental immigration. The vast mass of Canadians agreed that Canada was to be a white man's country. Then there was a dislike of some of the English people. One of the changes in this country which would count towards Imperialism in Canada would be greater sobriety. One of the reasons why there was not more sympathy between the unskilled English laborer and the Canadian was due to the fact that the Englishman was the slave of his beer.

The University Woman

LN the beautiful valley of the Connecticut River, which winds through central Massachusetts, one hundred miles west of Boston, is a colony of young women, a thousand and a half strong. Their camp is the historic city of Northampton, a place once known for its purple hills behind wonderful sweeping meadows, and for the brimstone sermons of the puritanic Jonathan Edwards. But Northampton today suggests, even more than scenery and religion, the great advance that education has made among women; for it is the home of the largest woman's college in the world, Smith College. Do not mistake and think that is the largest institution where a woman may obtain a higher education. There are many universities open alike to women and men that far outnumber and surpass Smith College, but as an institution where only women attend it holds first place in its roll call.

Yet it is only thirty years since the first class of less than a dozen members was graduated. Thirty years of honorable achievement and constant progress! In that time a little college scarcely known beyond the Connecticut valley has become an educational institution of foremost world rank.

It may be of particular interest to Victoria readers at this time, when a new university is soon to be established in British Columbia, and when university clubs are forming in the province, to know that this large institution was founded upon the small sum of \$300,000, bequeathed for that purpose by Miss Sophia Smith, a maiden lady of keen insight and generous instinct. That sum would be considered meagre indeed in these days of million-dollar legacies. But then it sufficed. Perhaps this was because a man was found to act as president of the new college whose intellectual ability was coupled with keen financial and executive powers. To Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, the first and only president that Smith College has known, is due the greatest possible credit for the success that has come to the institution.

The ideal which he has set before the students is sane, broad, and up-lifting. These are a few of the maxims which every graduate carries away with her and which always recall the gray, kindly face with its deep-set eyes glowing with the keenest sense of humor, and its fringe of whiskers around the chin.

"The ideal of each college girl should be to obtain a sound mind in a sound body." "Aim to be a womanly woman." And the one which is first of all the goal of the institution, "We must educate our girls to become Christian gentlewomen."

The reverence which the large body of students feel for the president is very deep. One of the most impressive customs of the college is the opening of the chapel exercises every morning. A spectator witnessing the scene for the first time can almost feel the thrill of sincere love that passes over those 1500 girls when they rise to honor their president, as, tall and erect, his gray head moving forward between the rows of fresh young faces, he walks up the long aisle to his place on the platform.

A natural life is insisted upon at Smith College. The mental and physical, moral and social are all equally balanced. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is well appreciated, and the students who break down from over-study are very few. While on the other hand, a sufficient amount is insisted upon to keep the standard high. One feature of the place that has done much to keep the students in good health is the required gymnastic work. Every student in the freshman and sophomore years must take four hours a week in the gymnasium classes under a competent instructor.

When she enters the college she must undergo a thorough physical and medical examination by the head of the

gymnastic work and by the college physician.

If any part of her body needs special attention

she is put in a class where she can get it. No student is allowed to play basketball or field hockey until she has passed these examinations successfully. One of the largest undertakings of the alumnae has been to donate a perfectly equipped gymnasium to their alma mater.

Here the regular compulsory classes

are held, and besides these, fencing, swimming, basketball and athletic dancing are taught to any who elect to learn. Many a happy hour is spent in this building where young women of twenty-two frolic about like children. Often the students do not appreciate the value of this exercise until after they leave college. This was illustrated in such a funny way when a graduate who had been captain of the basketball team returned after two years to visit her alma mater and insisted upon playing a game in the old gymnasium. She put on her suit and started in bravely while many of her admirers who had been under class girls when she was a senior, cheered her enthusiastically. But after the first ten minutes the eager "alma" was obliged to ask for time and when the first half ended she had to give up, panting.

"I haven't played since I left college," she said apologetically, "and the sight of the running track and the baskets made me hungry for a game. But now I am quite satisfied," and she laughed, rubbing her stiff muscles.

The invigorating mountain climate of

Northampton makes the out-of-door sports

and pastimes especially attractive. Smith College is very fortunate in its situation. Lying in the wonderful Connecticut Valley with Mt. Tom, Mt. Holyoke, Nonotuck, and Sugar Loaf as towering sentinels, and skirted by a picturesque little stream, known to the uninitiated as Mill River, but to the college girls as "Paradise," it offers varied and charming opportunities. Each season brings its own joys and each has its devotees. Tennis, golf, and hockey are the fall games while a favorite autumn pastime is mountain climbing. This is so general and approved a pleasure that the faculty set apart a day early in each October known as "Mountain Day," the first college holiday of the year. There the students go in large parties to the top of any of the surrounding mountains, taking picnic lunches and cameras. The long climb is well rewarded by the view from the top which is superb.

The oaks and maples paint the scenery in gorgeous red and yellow and brown. Many a freshman loses her homesick feeling with her first mountain view of the beautiful, scarletting college town. The Mount Holyoke House is a favorite resort on moonlight evenings, when four or five girls and a chaperone often take supper and spend the night there. The stars seem close and very clear, while the city lights are far below, dim and misty.

The students like to bring their parents to Mount Holyoke because they can better understand why their daughters love the college life and all that it means. The sense of peace and beauty that comes to them as they look down upon the college grounds, marked even from that distance by the chapel spire towering above tall elm and oaks, makes them glad to give up their daughters to such a life for four long years. And if the girls treat their parents to that climax of college fun, a bacon bat, they give them a glimpse of the life that they will never forget.

A bacon bat is a picnic in the woods where the entire meal is cooked over a bonfire. There is no pleasure in culinary art that can compare with the fascination of holding a long stick which has pierced the centre of a dozen slices of bacon, while the fat drips and sizzles into a roaring fire of pine boughs. Or perhaps it may be a stick of frankfurters that are roasted and then eaten between buttered rolls. Other dishes that the girls delight in preparing are coffee, steak, chops, roasted potatoes, and toast. When the dishes are all prepared the company sit on the ground around an improvised table cloth of paper and eat from wooden plates and drink from tin cups. "Nothing ever tasted so good before," is the verdict of all the participants.

The meal is usually timed for sunset, so that the view from the mountain top is glorified by the beautiful red light that spreads over the valley. The silvery winding curves of the Connecticut change to golden bands, and then fade away as the darkness comes slowly on and the stars appear one by one.

Another fall diversion is the three mile walk to the Hadley cider mill. A characteristic group about this old mill is composed of eight or ten college girls in sweaters and caps, drinking cider and eating ginger snaps as they sit about on the sawdust-covered platform, or perch on piles of boards near by.

One attraction of the place is the price. For five cents one can buy all the cider she can drink, and it is delicious, freshly made, and served by a kindly old New England woman, who makes cookies that go with it. She lives in a quaint farmhouse near by, where the girls often stay over for a home-cooked supper of fried chicken, brown bread, milk and pie.

When winter comes, college sports change. The mountains are no longer accessible, but "Paradise" takes their place. Here the girls skate by sunlight and moonlight. A fee of ten cents is charged for every "skate," which money pays a man to keep the river clear of snow.

It is a pretty sight to look down from the back campus upon the graceful, swaying figures, black dots against the background of evergreens and snow.

Sometimes, in unusually cold weather, a thick crust will form over the snow, and then the college girls have the best time of the whole winter. Armed with tin covers, bits of oilcloth, carpet or board, they go to a steep hill and "coast" on their improvised sleds. It is exciting fun to go whizzing down, turning round and round if the cover is not shaped right. Shrieks of laughter are heard if some girl tries to climb the hill after sliding down. It is almost impossible to get up the slippery surface, and many a girl reaches the middle only to slide down backwards on hands and knees, vainly calling to the others, who stand at the top and laugh at her.

But the best time of the college year is the spring. Any graduate will tell you that the memories which are dearest and freshest are of the long hunts in the woods for arbutus and violets, of the rowing and canoeing on "Paradise," and the drives across the beautiful meadows to the mountain-top.

So, after all, there is no good time like the good time of the college girl. There are the chosen friends at hand, the places renowned from year to year, each for its distinctive pleasure, and, best of all, the time to enjoy the friends and the pleasures.

LA FONTAINE—ANARCHIST

La Fontaine, the great French author, as an Anarchist, is surely a new view of the man who made Aesop's Fables household literature. Yet in a recent lecture at the Grafton Galleries,

A Glance at the Largest Women's College in the World



ies, Paris, M. Edmond Harancourt, the poet, treated of La Fontaine under this heading.

M. Harancourt said it was a paradox that Jean de la Fontaine, one of the most popular and original of French poets, in the freshness and vividness of whose writings children delighted, was by nature an Anarchist, and a rather dangerous one. He commented on the curious personal character of La Fontaine, his absence of mind and indifference to business, and recounted many anecdotes concerning him. Upon an allegation of misconduct on the part of his wife he left her and his children, and, 25 years afterwards, being struck with the intelligence of a young man he had met in a Paris salon, he inquired of a friend who the unknown was. On being told that it was his own son, he replied, "Oh, yes; I thought I had seen him somewhere." The story of La Fontaine's insisting on fighting a duel with a supposed admirer of his wife, and then, when honor had been satisfied, imploring him to visit his house just as before, was also told. There were many stories bearing on his child-like nature. That was exemplified in great measure in his beast Fables. He was an admirer of simplicity, or even stupidity—he loved a state which was as near nature as possible. On the other hand, he disliked society on account of its conventions. That was illustrated by his saying: "To go back to nature and become like an animal is for me Paradise on earth." La Fontaine's life was exactly suited to his belief—it was a natural life. He held that men had the same qualities and the same defects as animals—pride, strength, cunning, and the like; and that justice and morals did not exist among human beings any more than among animals. His Fables pictured a state in which justice was on the side, not of right, but of might, and contained severe criticisms of the rulers. His desire was to show that it was the strong only who ruled the world, and whenever he spoke about the king of animals he had in mind Louis XIV., whom he criticized as much as he dared under the laws of that time. La Fontaine's attacks upon society, upon law, and upon the order of things made him really an Anarchist. And yet, because of his charm, his perfect style, his versatility, and the freshness of his stories, he was loved by every one who read him. His readers considered not so much the ideas to which expression was given as the artistic mastery shown in the form of his narratives. Another reason why he was so beloved, notwithstanding his Anarchist tendencies, was that he was French and full of taste. La Fontaine, who had been singled out for favorable comparison with Aesop, might be considered as the best representative of French literary style in the 17th century.

A THIRTEENTH CENTURY TOMB

Workmen at the minster in Basle, Switzerland, while installing a new heating plant a short time ago discovered in an interior crypt a tomb which has been made the subject of a curious investigation.

It was evident that the body enclosed in the stone walls was that of a high functionary. It was clad in the vestment of a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. The skeleton hand still clasped the wooden crook symbolical of the shepherd.

The many folds of cloth were of the richest description, including embroideries of fine workmanship and intricate and beautiful designs. There were ornaments of gold, gold embroidered sandals covered the feet, and gold rings and emblems of the high office which the dead man had occupied were scattered in the dust of decay.

Who was the prelate buried in this box of stone? Inquiry showed that the body was that either of Bishop Lutold I. of Arbog, who died 1213, or of Bishop Heinrich II. of Thun, who died in 1238. It is known, at least, that the opened tomb contained the remains of a man who died nearly seven hundred years ago.



The Chapel, Smith's College

The proceedings following this discovery were somewhat remarkable. A photograph of the open tomb with the body in it was taken with great difficulty, for it was almost impossible in that narrow underground hole to make a clear picture.

For the purpose of thorough examination the body was taken from its bed of centuries to a room in the museum of the city. This was difficult to do, for the slightest touch was likely to crumble anything in the tomb to dust. The examination required two days and then the remains were buried again, it is hoped never more to be disturbed.

The body had been embalmed, but the process only delayed and did not arrest the process of decay. The tomb consisted simply of slabs of stone cemented together, and the remains in their splendid vestments were laid upon a bed of flat stones placed in position without cement.

The head had been pillow'd on a stone scooped out a little. But the head had not survived the interval of seven centuries. Nothing of it was found except some handfuls of dust, a small bit of the lower jaw, and a few teeth.

Some of the fingers were covered with skin that had turned to parchment, but they crumbled at a touch. A few of the cloths plainly retained their texture and ornamental designs, but the greatest care in handling them was required or they would drop to pieces. All were discolored so that they looked like brown tobacco leaf. Chemical tests were made of some of the cloth, but nothing of importance was discovered.

The highly ornate shepherd's staff had been made of pieces of ash, linden, and oak wood, mortised together, but now rotten to the centre, though still perfect in shape.

The most striking results of the investigation were the photographs, twenty-three in number, of the cloth and embroidery patterns, the tattered leather sandals, and the tomb. Some of the embroidery patterns are of remarkable beauty and intricacy.

There was great difficulty in fixing the sandals so that they might be photographed, for they were little more than dust that a breath would blow away. They had been fitted to the feet of a dead man nearly three

hundred years before Columbus discovered America.

We know of the remarkable scrutiny that has been given to the mummified remains of the ancient kings and queens of Egypt; this is probably the first time that the dust of a Christian prelate has been subjected to similar investigations. The ancient processes of preserving the bodies of the dead far exceeded those of the Christian era, as is strikingly shown in the present case, for the attempt to preserve the body from total decay utterly failed.

OF TWO WELL KNOWN CHARACTERS

Writing of Lafayette, who, after some years of imprisonment by the Prussians, was liberated in 1797, Lady Holland says "Poor man! his faults are expiated in his sufferings. His character is that of a phlegmatic, cold-hearted man with much vanity and slender abilities." This was a swift and sweeping feminine verdict, and it was quite true. Lafayette was one of the mischievous little band of young French nobles who patronized the American Revolution, rather to the disgust and annoyance of Washington. He was distinctly traitorous to Louis the Sixteenth, who had little sympathy with his changeable emotions. He returned to France to be a traitor to Charles the Tenth and a cautious patron of new revolutions. Few men have obtained so much celebrity with so little ability and honesty.

Concerning Emma, Lady Hamilton, she says: "That he (Hamilton) should admire her beauty and wonderful attitudes is not singular, but that he should like her society certainly is, as it is impossible to go beyond her in vulgarity and coarseness." This verdict is corroborated by much later evidence. That she fascinated Nelson is most unfortunate. Had he lived she would have ruined even his great name. Men are to be often judged by the women they admire. Where sweetness, grace, innocence, and charm are dissociated from beauty, beauty ought to have little influence, on superior minds.—M. J. S., in Montreal Gazette.

On Our with the Editor

PAST FINDING OUT

Doubtless many thousands of people have asked the question which a correspondent has put to the Colonist, that is how the terrible calamity that befell southern Italy can be reconciled with the idea of a merciful God. We do not profess to be able to give a satisfactory answer, but it may not be impossible to suggest a few thoughts which may be of some value. What was it that came to Messina, Reggio and the surrounding villages? Suffering, destruction and death. But the world is full of suffering destruction and death. The very day that the awful earthquake was recorded, there was a despatch telling of a coal mine accident occasioning the loss of several lives. In the case of those individuals the calamity was just as great as that which befell the Italian cities. The death of a quarter of a million people is not 250,000 times more terrible than the death of one person. If a stone had fallen from a Sicilian cliff and crushed the life out of a child playing on the spot where it fell, no one except perhaps the afflicted mother, would have raised any question about the existence of a merciful Providence. We may not judge of the Infinite by our comprehension of things. Whether one person or one million persons die, the relations of God to humanity remain the same and our conception of them ought not to be altered. The Founder of Christianity who preached love to all mankind died upon a cross in such agony that even from His uncomplaining lips came forth the cry: "My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?" That cry rings down through the centuries, but it has not prevented the spread of the Gospel of peace and good will, nor the progress of human society towards better things based upon a religion of which the fundamental principle is that God is love, and that love is the fulfilling of law. With our meagre grasp of things our reason may be stunned by such awful calamities as that which has claimed so many victims amid such frightful sufferings, but the relations of God to the Universe, that he has made, are not to be judged from the standpoint of our intelligence. We must look beyond these things. If we believe in God, we must admit that His ways are not our ways and His thoughts not our thoughts. If we have been able to learn from our own experience that God is indeed love, we may rest confident that, in some way which is beyond our comprehension, that love will be sufficient to meet even the most terrible calamity. Our measure of events is of necessity inadequate to estimating the problems of the Infinite. We are told by Christ that not a sparrow falleth but God takes note of it. Must we not, if we are Christians, believe in confidence that a city cannot fall to ruin without His inevitable purposes being served in some way thereby. How this may be we shall not pretend to say, but it must be so or else there is no God. And again we remind readers that there are millions of deaths every year, and of the victims of the grim reaper many die in anguish. That thousands should fall in almost the twinkling of an eye doubtless seems more terrible to us than a similar number of deaths spread over a longer period of time, but there is no necessary difference between the two things in the economy of Divine Providence.

There is an aspect to the case to which some attention might advisedly be paid. Sicily and southern Italy, and especially that part of these regions, which were the scene of the late disaster, are and have for years been known to be centres of seismic disturbance. The people knew that they lived on the verge of peril. True long years passed and they were immune from calamity, but to have lived there was to place one's self in a danger zone. If a colony of people should see fit to locate in the crater of a volcano and should be destroyed by an eruption, no one would think of attributing their death to anything but their own folly. If a city, which has been once overthrown by an earthquake is again overthrown, it is difficult to say that those who suffer by the second catastrophe are not themselves to blame to a very large extent. The people who saw fit to live in the unstable region which has just been afflicted chose to do so, and they did so at their own risk. If they chose to build homes upon a foundation, which experience had shown was not secure, they cannot escape the responsibility. Let us bring the matter down to a concrete case. Let us suppose that there are two families. One of them fears to live in a region subject to earthquakes; the other, for some reason which appears satisfactory to its head, chooses to disregard the risk. An earthquake comes, and the latter family perishes. What would the first mentioned family think of their death? Would they not ascribe it to the fact that the victims had taken a foolish risk? This may seem a cold-blooded way to speak of a calamity, which in point of the number of its victims stands unparalleled by anything related in authentic history, but is there not a large measure of truth implied in it? The people who died, that is those of whom who were of years of discretion, knew perfectly well that they lived in peril. They chose to take the risk. They have suffered the consequences. They became victims to the operation of natural forces, of an earth-spasm, which could only have been prevented by the direct interposition of the Creator. This consideration does not in any way lessen the terrible sadness of the event, nor detract in any way from the obligation of us all to do what lies in our power to relieve the distress of the sufferers; but it does serve to throw some light upon a question which we venture to say is puzzling many minds to-day.

Napoleon was born August 15, 1769. At least this is the accepted date, although one of his biographers asserts that there is more than a doubt whether Napoleon was really Napoleon Bonaparte by baptism. This writer, the author of the biography published by the Century Company some years ago, asserts that another member of the family was substituted for the lad to whom a place in the military school was offered, and he asserts that the real name of the Emperor was Nabuillon. Other biographers have sought to account for these two names among the Bonaparte children, by saying that the latter was only a childhood pronunciation of the former. However this may be, it is only of passing interest. We find the young Corsican—and it is to be remembered that the greatest of Frenchmen had not a drop of French blood in his veins, entering the army at 16 years of age, a taciturn, sour, peevish and financially embarrassed lad. He sympathized with the revolutionists, but not openly, and after the execution of the king he returned to Corsica. He asked for and obtained employment from the Convention. This was in 1792, and he entered upon a career of success which even today dazzles the world. It is not necessary to tell the story of his life. He was not always as successful as his admirers would have the world believe. He tasted the bitterness of defeat on more than one occasion. Marshal Wormser with an Austrian army drove him from the walls of Mantua. In the early part of the campaign of 1796 he met frequent reverses. In 1807 at Pultush and Egeln he was driven back, and again in 1809 at Aspern and Easling he was badly worsted. The Russian campaign was a record of disaster. At Leipzig he suffered a crushing reverse. His expedition to Spain was another failure and we all know the story of Waterloo. Yet this remarkable man had many great victories to his credit. Mondovil, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcola, Austerlitz, Jena, Eckmuhl and a score of other battles testify to his ability as a commander and a strategist. He became Emperor in 1804; he was divorced from Josephine in 1812; he abdicated in 1814 and was exiled to Elba; he returned to France in 1815, was recognized as emperor and on June 15, of the same year was overthrown at Waterloo. On October 15, 1815, he landed at St. Helena, where he died on May 5, 1821.

It doubtless is the case that tens of thousands of those, who met their death, were unable to leave the country, but this is purely the fault of human society, which is so organized that it is necessary for people to live under conditions and in places where they should not be obliged to live. Nearly all the great calamities, which have befallen mankind, all indeed of which we can speak with any degree of certainty, have been calamities which would not have had human victims if mankind had always lived aright. It is true, in a sense in which the expression is not often used, that the wages of sin is death. In other words humanity is wounded because it disregards the laws of God, which if they found expression in practice would save millions from untold suffering.

Just a further thought on this subject. It has no direct bearing upon what we have been discussing, but it may help us to a better sense of proportion than we are likely to have. Even such an earthquake as that which has just taken place is, in comparison with the operations going on in the Universe about us an insignificant thing. One writer, dealing with earthquakes, says that the quivering motion, which a horse can give to his skin when he wishes to drive off a fly, is immeasurably more violent by comparison than the greatest earthquake of which we have any record. The earth is about 41,000,000 feet in diameter. An uplift or a subsidence of a foot would therefore be equal to one forty-millionth part of the diameter. Human ingenuity could not construct a globe upon which such a movement occurring over one-millionth part of its surface would be noticeable. Yet the great Italian earthquake bears about that proportion to the size of the earth. It was a terrible thing only because men are physically relatively insignificant and their greatest structures mere trifles compared with the mass of the earth. In other parts of the Universe movements of matter are in progress compared to which the most violent earthquake possible, even one which might rend the globe in twain, would be almost as nothing. There are storms in the Sun in which this world would be blown about like toy balloon in a gale, and great caverns open in its surface into which

the world might be dropped without touching the sides. If we go further into space, and note the movements taking place in the great nebulae, we will see action on a scale that dwarfs even the tempests of the Sun. When we consider all these things and reflect that the experience of humanity in all ages is that there is a God, who in his own incomprehensible way is mindful of men, we get a new conception of the dignity and potentialities of our nature, and we may hear even above the crash of ruined cities a voice saying: "It is I; be not afraid."

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XXXIX.

Whether or not those who write the story of human progress two or more centuries from now will assign a very prominent place as a Maker of History to Napoleon Bonaparte is uncertain. To his contemporaries he loomed up very large and his shadow lay across Europe like a storm cloud from which at any moment the lightning might spring forth, striking no one could foretell where. To his immediate successors he was the personification of all that was brilliant in the art of war. But to us, who read and think of him a century after he was at the zenith of his power, he suffers by comparison with the other great leaders of men who preceded him; and he does not seem to be so immeasurably the superior of those with whom he contended as the writers of the last generation were disposed, almost unanimously, to regard him. Yet he made history, made it more brilliantly and more rapidly than any man in Europe since the days of Charlemagne or any man in Asia since Beber founded the Mogul empire. He might have established a national edifice and a dynasty which would have endured for centuries if it had not been for Britain, which "compassed her inviolate sea" was able to check his plans and in the end overthrow them. Napoleon possessed a genius for civil organization as well as for war; he lacked in strength of physical vigor and a sense of moral responsibility. His dominant quality was an intense selfishness, which prevented him from forming correct judgments in hours of crisis. This is the impression of the man created by the perusal of the memoirs of those who knew him personally. His thoughts, his hopes, his fears, his ambitions, all seemed centred upon himself, and he exhibited a pettiness of soul wholly out of keeping with those qualities, which at times made him wise in counsel and irreducible in the field. He was never for a moment self-sacrificing. Yet he possessed a personal magnetism which drew people to him and retained their loyalty. Of all the great characters in history he was the most remarkable bundle of contradictions. Able to dictate terms to emperors with a dignity which seemed to indicate an unapproachable loftiness of soul, he was capable of acts of petty meanness, which might have been expected from a spoiled child, but not from one who had carried his way with the sword from a humble home in Corsica to an imperial throne.

It does not appear to have been Napoleon's early ambition to be the arbiter of Europe. This position was forced upon him by events. He himself looked to Asia as the theatre where he could give expression to his aspiration. He was familiar with the history of the great commanders, whose careers have been briefly sketched in this series of articles, such men as Genghis, Timur, Beber, Kublai and the others, who played with millions of men as with toys, and he hoped to surpass their achievements. Hence his original intention of offering his services to the Sultan of Turkey. Hence his expedition to Egypt. If he had not been thwarted in this step by the prowess of Great Britain, and by his own selfish jealousy, there is no means of saying what might not have been the extent of his achievements, for there was not at that time any man in Asia, who measured up even to the standard of mediocrity as a leader. The field was ready for the man to till it, and Napoleon realized it; but he was unequal to the opportunity.

He was a man in whose character the finer qualities of human nature seemed to have been lacking. Witness his treatment of Josephine, not only in the divorce proceedings but all through their married life. Possibly she herself gave him just cause for jealousy. History has thrown kindly veil over this accomplished woman's weaknesses, but nothing can excuse Napoleon's treatment of her. He knew her character when he married her, and there is some ground for saying that he was influenced in this step very considerably by his desire to stand well with Barras, then the most influential man in France, concerning whose relation with the merry widow Beauharnois, the less said the better. She made him quite as good a wife as he deserved, and his divorce was purely for political reasons, for he really was as infatuated with Josephine as it was in his nature to be infatuated with any one.

Napoleon was born August 15, 1769. At least this is the accepted date, although one of his biographers asserts that there is more than a doubt whether Napoleon was really Napoleon Bonaparte by baptism. This writer, the author of the biography published by the Century Company some years ago, asserts that another member of the family was substituted for the lad to whom a place in the military school was offered, and he asserts that the real name of the Emperor was Nabuillon. Other biographers have sought to account for these two names among the Bonaparte children, by saying that the latter was only a childhood pronunciation of the former. However this may be, it is only of passing interest. We find the young Corsican—and it is to be remembered that the greatest of Frenchmen had not a drop of French blood in his veins, entering the army at 16 years of age, a taciturn, sour, peevish and financially embarrassed lad. He sympathized with the revolutionists, but not openly, and after the execution of the king he returned to Corsica. He asked for and obtained employment from the Convention. This was in 1792, and he entered upon a career of success which even today dazzles the world. It is not necessary to tell the story of his life. He was not always as successful as his admirers would have the world believe. He tasted the bitterness of defeat on more than one occasion. Marshal Wormser with an Austrian army drove him from the walls of Mantua. In the early part of the campaign of 1796 he met frequent reverses. In 1807 at Pultush and Egeln he was driven back, and again in 1809 at Aspern and Easling he was badly worsted. The Russian campaign was a record of disaster. At Leipzig he suffered a crushing reverse. His expedition to Spain was another failure and we all know the story of Waterloo. Yet this remarkable man had many great victories to his credit. Mondovil, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcola, Austerlitz, Jena, Eckmuhl and a score of other battles testify to his ability as a commander and a strategist. He became Emperor in 1804; he was divorced from Josephine in 1812; he abdicated in 1814 and was exiled to Elba; he returned to France in 1815, was recognized as emperor and on June 15, of the same year was overthrown at Waterloo. On October 15, 1815, he landed at St. Helena, where he died on May 5, 1821.

It doubtless is the case that tens of thousands of those, who met their death, were unable to leave the country, but this is purely the fault of human society, which is so organized that it is necessary for people to live under conditions and in places where they should not be obliged to live. Nearly all the great calamities, which have befallen mankind, all indeed of which we can speak with any degree of certainty, have been calamities which would not have had human victims if mankind had always lived aright. It is true, in a sense in which the expression is not often used, that the wages of sin is death. In other words humanity is wounded because it disregards the laws of God, which if they found expression in practice would save millions from untold suffering.

Just a further thought on this subject. It has no direct bearing upon what we have been discussing, but it may help us to a better sense of proportion than we are likely to have. Even such an earthquake as that which has just taken place is, in comparison with the operations going on in the Universe about us an insignificant thing. One writer, dealing with earthquakes, says that the quivering motion, which a horse can give to his skin when he wishes to drive off a fly, is immeasurably more violent by comparison than the greatest earthquake of which we have any record. The earth is about 41,000,000 feet in diameter. An uplift or a subsidence of a foot would therefore be equal to one forty-millionth part of the diameter. Human ingenuity could not construct a globe upon which such a movement occurring over one-millionth part of its surface would be noticeable. Yet the great Italian earthquake bears about that proportion to the size of the earth. It was a terrible thing only because men are physically relatively insignificant and their greatest structures mere trifles compared with the mass of the earth. In other parts of the Universe movements of matter are in progress compared to which the most violent earthquake possible, even one which might rend the globe in twain, would be almost as nothing. There are storms in the Sun in which this world would be blown about like toy balloon in a gale, and great caverns open in its surface into which

The Prophets Without Honor

(G. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE GERMANS

In this series the Germans will be the first nation to be considered, as in the light of recent events Germany has been so much before the eyes of the world.

door at the end of the day, she waved her white arms that the earth might not be in darkness, and the reflection of them caused a golden brilliancy in the heavens, which we term the "northern lights." There are countless old sagas, full of poetry and interest that have come down to us from these primitive nature-loving people, there are scores of brave tales and thrilling romances, and reading them and of the heroes, from whom the Germans claim descent, we cannot marvel at the pride of such a people in their country and their race.

THE STORY TELLER

John Hayes, who won the English Marathon and later lowered his colors to Dando, was talking at a dinner given to him recently. He was speaking of a certain walker, so his story goes.

"How's a walker?" some one said.

"Yes," said Hayes, "and the next race he enters,

mark me, he will win."

"Why, I didn't know he had had any experience as a walker," said the other, in a puzzled voice.

Hayes laughed. "No experience as a walker, eh?"

He said. "And the fellow's owned an \$80 second-hand motor car for the last two years!"

Knows Better Now

At a dinner of a legal association held in Washington not long ago one of the speakers told of a farmer's son in Illinois who conceived a desire to shine as a legal light. Accordingly he went up to Springfield, where he accepted employment at a small sum from a fairly well known attorney.

At the end of three days' study he returned to the farm.

"Well, Bill, how'd ye like the law?" asked his father.

"It ain't what it's cracked up to be," responded Bill gloomily. "I'm sorry I learned it."—Lippincott's.

Needed the Jaw

Once a thrifty Scotch physician was called to a case where a woman had dislocated her jaw. He very soon put her right. The woman asked how much was to pay. The doctor named his fee. The patient thought it too much. He, however, would not take less, and as the woman refused to give him the fee, he began to yawn. Yawning, as every one knows, is infectious. The young woman, in turn yawned. Her jaw again went out of joint, and the doctor triumphantly said: "Now, until you hand me over my fee, your jaw can remain as it is." Needless to say the money was promptly paid.—Family Herald.

Obeying Orders

General Frederick D. Grant said to his servant one morning "James, I have left my mess boots out. I want them soled."

"Yes, sir," the servant answered.

The general, dressing for dinner that night, said again:

"I suppose, James, that you did as I told you about those boots?"

James laid 35 cents on the bureau.

"Yes, sir," said he, "and this is all I could get for them, though the corporal who bought 'em said he'd have given half a dollar if pay day hadn't been so far off."—The Circle.

A Pleasant Prospect

A Philadelphia woman, whose given name is Mary, as is also the name of her daughter, had recently engaged a domestic, when to her embarrassment she discovered that the servant's name, too, was Mary.

Whereupon there ensued a struggle to induce the applicant to relinquish her idea that she must be addressed by her Christian name. For some time she was rigidly uncompromising.

"Under the circumstances," said the lady of the house, "there is nothing to do but to follow the English custom and call you by your last name. By the way, what is it?"

"Well, mom," answered the girl, dubiously, "it's Darling."—Harper's Weekly.

In Retirement

It seems to most theatre-goers to be but a few years since Mary Anderson, now Mme. de Navarro, in all her fresh youth and beauty, was one of the most prominent figures on the stage. But recently she celebrated her fiftieth birthday. She is now living on a pretty farm in Worcestershire, England. Before leaving the stage she had wearied of it, and no inducements have since availed to cause her to return to it. She has had many flattering offers from managers of public entertainments, but all have been rejected. Even so late as four years ago she declined an offer of \$200,000 to come to the United States and give a course of readings from the poets. For a time she was disposed to accept this proposition and to devote her earnings from the readings to charity, but her profound dislike for renewed publicity made her refuse it.—Argonaut.

Quick-Witted Truants

When two truants meet two attendance officers it's a case of Greek meeting Greek—the quickest wits or the fastest legs win. Two attendance officers met two truants on a street corner not far from the city hall yesterday afternoon.

"What's the vacation?" one officer asked.

"It ain't a vacation," the smaller boy answered. He was wearing a silk handkerchief to protect his ears from the cold. "See this here bandage? I'm goin' to the city hall to see if I ain't dyin'."

"And you?" the other officer asked the other boy.

The boy showed a tiny red spot on the side of his neck.

"I've got the smallpox," he said.

The attendance officers decided that it was so late in the afternoon that arrests wouldn't be necessary.

Quick wits had won.

A Has Been

Mme. Geoffrin, like most Frenchwomen, had the gift of making phrases. When Rulhiera had read in her salon a work upon Russia, which she feared might involve him in difficulties, she offered him a sum of money to burn it. The author waxed wrath at the insinuation implied, and broke out into an eloquent assertion of his courage and independence. She listened patiently, and then, in a quiet tone of voice, said: "How much more do you want, M. Rulhiera?" She married, at the age of fourteen, M. Geoffrin, a wealthy glass manufacturer and Lieutenant-colonel of the National Guard. His duty as husband seems to have been to provide the funds for her social campaigns and to watch over

Honorable Lloyd-George and the Suffragettes

THE other day Mr. Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke at a demonstration in support of woman suffrage in the Albert-hall, London. The report of the proceedings, as made by a reliable newspaper, throws much light on the methods of the "suffragettes."

Mr. Lloyd-George, who was received with great cheering, some hissing, and the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow," said, when he looked at that demonstration he wondered how any one could doubt the political capacity of women, and when he heard the announcement of a collection in the middle of the proceedings before there could possibly be any accident, before the arrangements of the meeting could be upset by the rising of a Cabinet Minister—

A woman in the highest balcony interrupted the sentence by starting a speech of her own. Not a word could be heard on the platform, but, judging by the way in which the speaker swayed her body and gesticulated, she spoke with feeling. She was allowed to go on for some time in the hope, apparently, that she would exhaust herself, but when this became improbable two or three stewards approached her. She flicked at them delicately with a new dogwhip, which they took from her with a little difficulty, and they succeeded in ejecting her after a struggle. Her friends, who had distributed themselves in various parts of the hall in order to give an impression of their number far in excess of what was afterwards shown to be the fact, shouted, "Oh, how awful! Dreadful! Shame! shame! shame!"

Mr. Lloyd-George.—I hope it will be unnecessary to turn anyone out, and I would rather resume my seat—(Voices: Do)—than be the cause of any unnecessary violence. But before I do so I have one word to say. I am not here to express any idle words of sympathy. I am here as a Cabinet Minister to declare the attitude of the Government and its intentions towards this problem. (A woman at the back of the platform: "Run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.") Proceeding Mr. Lloyd-George said he would answer questions at the close of his speech, but he must be allowed to make his speech in his own way.

ever, who remained admirably calm to the end, nodded to him in a matter of fact way to begin again, and he obeyed. If there were any ladies there, he said, who would regard it as a triumph—(Voices: "Deeds, not words")—for the woman's cause to silence a Cabinet Minister who was putting in a plea for that cause and declaring the intentions of the Government with regard to it, that triumph, he could assure them, would be very easily won, for his poor rhetoric was quite inadequate—

Here the shouting and screaming made progress impossible. The only intelligible exclamation was "Sit down!" repeated a great many times. Mr. Lloyd-George again returned to his seat and the organ was played for a few minutes.

Coming to the front of the platform again Mr. Lloyd-George, who was warmly cheered, said he was afraid his poor rhetoric was quite inadequate to cope with lunacy and hysteria. The disturbance broke out afresh, and the speaker stood at the table for some time unable to go on. "Why don't you resign from the Cabinet of apostates?" inquired a woman in the front. "Any question which may be addressed to me," Mr. Lloyd-George said dryly, "I shall be very happy to answer at the close of my speech." "You have said that before," exclaimed the same woman angrily. "Said it before!" retorted the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "I have always done it." An elderly lady in the first row of seats from the platform was laughing by herself and ejaculating at regular intervals, as if she were playing the part of a salute. "We are to be put out for talking. We are to be gagged. We have no rights. We are slaves." Happily for her neighbors the meeting soon became too much for this lady, and she left voluntarily, laughing and ejaculating to the door. Mr. Lloyd-George, comparative silence having been restored, said he had had a good many tries, but he would try again. He wished to explain why he supported the cause of woman suffrage. (A voice: "And send women to prison.") A man in the gallery, addressing Mr. Lloyd-George, attempted to make a speech, and had uttered a few sentences before he was bundled out. His ejection, like that of

approached her with desperation and obliged them to use a good deal of force in taking her to the door. "Brutes of men! brutes of men!" screamed a woman in the gallery.

More Ejections

"Well now," said Mr. Lloyd-George, who had remained standing and had watched the last scene with apparent pain, "I am exceedingly sorry that all this should be necessary, and the more sorry because I think it is doing infinite harm to the cause of women. It leads people to believe that the women who do this sort of thing represent the political capacity of womanhood." (A voice, "So they do.") "Then, if they do, God help women."

A disturbance was proceeding in the gallery, and Mr. Nevinson, who sat in the body of the hall a few rows from the platform, called out something and engaged in an expostulation with the stewards around him. "Now, Mr. Nevinson," exclaimed Mr. Lloyd-George, shaking his finger at him sternly, "you ought to know how to behave yourself." "I do behave," replied Mr. Nevinson, "but I cannot sit still and see a lady thrown out ruthlessly." "Well, if you cannot," Mr. Lloyd-George suggested, "you had better go out quietly." A woman in one of the boxes shouted, "If you have a declaration to make, make it at once." "I really like the insolence of that," he retorted; and turning to the audience, he would make another effort to resume. To a woman who exclaimed that he should make another effort to pass Mr. Stanger's Bill, he suggested that she should make an effort to restrain her hysteria. This was not a voice, he proceeded, which could talk down the tunnels, and if the ladies really thought it was a triumph—"Why," asked a persistent interrupter, "do you address this meeting and sail under a hostile flag?" She was taken out, and Mr. Nevinson stood up and again cried "Shame! shame!" He resisted removal, but not so vigorously as the women, and he was removed more easily and with less consideration, though no one was hurt. "They don't want votes—they want to stop them; that's what they are fighting for," a man shouted. Mr. Lloyd-George, resuming, said he would like to say a few words as to why he was in favor of woman suffrage. Stopped by the uproar, he exclaimed, "Here, steward, there is another lady there who is anxious to be turned out," and the steward hurried to the place indicated.

He had never been able to discover, Mr. Lloyd-George said, why men, as men, should be considered fit to take part in the government of the Empire. (screaming)—while women, however cultured, however gifted (screaming and cries of "Go on, George"), whatever their accomplishments might be, were treated as if they were unfit for the elementary rights of citizenship. There were people—("Your words are an insult to women," began a woman, who tried to make a speech. She was removed, and a man rose in one of the boxes and said, "I protest against this treatment as a Britisher.") He was taken out. A banner, inscribed with the words "Rush the Cabinet," was stretched in front of one of the boxes, but was torn down by a number of women and was seen no more. At the same time another woman, who had interrupted from the beginning, said, "Go to prison yourself, Mr. Lloyd-George. You are a humbug. What about Mrs. Bankhurst in prison? Aren't you ashamed of yourself?" Mr. Lloyd-George tried again to say he knew there were people—when more screaming arose, and the militant suffragists near the platform repeated the familiar chorus, "Oh! how awful! How dreadful! They have knocked her right down. Shame! shame! shame! You are not men."

The Organist's Humor

There was so much uproar at this point that Mr. Lloyd-George had again to sit down. The organist, who had his back to the audience and was unable to account to himself for these pauses in the speech, suddenly demanded upon the organ, "Oh, dear! What can the matter be?" Sir Henry Norman came and spoke to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who seemed to express his willingness to make another attempt.

Lady McLaren said Mr. Lloyd-George had an important message from the Government, and this would be the last chance the meeting would have of hearing it.

Before he had spoken a sentence Mr. Lloyd-George was again silenced with screams and interruptions. "You have been talking long enough," said one. "Be a man," exhorted another. "Give us the message at once and then we shall have quiet," suggested a third. There was a scuffle in the body of the hall in which an umbrella could be seen to be playing an active part. A woman near the platform was ejected after a fierce struggle.

Mr. Lloyd-George said the disturbers of the meeting could not exasperate a great audience without some violence, and he was not going to be responsible for that. The uproar continuing, he sat down.

Lady McLaren said if there had been violence it was because persons in the audience had taken the management of the meeting from the hands of its promoters. Mr. Lloyd-George would try to make his speech once more.

Mr. Lloyd-George was advising the suffragists not to under-estimate the forces opposed to them when there was another disturbance. One man suggested that the interrupters were barmaids hired by the brewers, and another recommended those who wished to hear the speech to receive the interruptions in silence. Mr. Lloyd-George supported this

recommendation, and he thenceforth made excellent progress. He said the suffragists must convince the public, and he had come there to assist in that process of education. With that object in view he proposed to give the reasons which had driven him to the conclusion that it was fair, just, and equitable that the suffrage should be granted to women. (A voice, "Give us a Government pledge; that's all we want.") He was going on to speak of women's work when a man in one of the boxes began to scream, threw his arms about, and ultimately leapt over the ledge of his box as if to assault the two or three thousand persons

not merely for his party, but for his Cabinet as well; and it was that declaration which had enabled him (Mr. Lloyd-George) without the imputation of disloyalty to his chief or his colleagues to stand there and advocate woman suffrage, and it was that declaration which would enable him and several of his colleagues to vote in the House of Commons for the inclusion of woman enfranchisement in the Government Reform Bill to be submitted to the present Parliament. (Cheers.)

Woman Suffrage Probable

The Prime Minister's declaration opened up the greatest opportunity there had been for



Black and White

A Triumph of Personality: Mr. Lloyd George at the Albert Hall Meeting.

A series of disgraceful and unreasonable interruptions marred the Albert Hall meeting convened by the Women's Liberal Federation on Saturday, but by exercising great tact and patience, Mr. Lloyd-George secured a hearing. A feature of his address, which lasted two hours, was a repartee addressed to a young lady, who said: "We have waited forty years," to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer laughingly replied: "I must say that lady rather looks it. But if she has waited so long she can afford to wait another twenty minutes."

between him and the platform. He fought quite as desperately as any of the women, and, escaping from the stewards, he rolled himself down the steps which led up from the area to the higher seats. There was also some general disorder, and the manager of the hall went upon the platform and suggested that the meeting should be closed.

Intentions of the Government

The speech, however, was resumed, and though there were more interruptions and more ejections. Mr. Lloyd-George had not again to sit down until he had finished. He wished to give reasons, he said, why he thought the present Parliament would come to the conclusion that women had a right to the vote and why he believed that conclusion would be incorporated in an Act of Parliament. (A voice, "Lots of Cabinet Ministers have said that before.") Cabinet Ministers had never said so. That was the first time a Cabinet Minister had appeared upon a woman suffrage platform. (Cheers.) ("You are not sincere, or you would resign as Mr. Chamberlain did on tariff reform," a woman called out.)

The women, the speaker proceeded, had shown the same administrative and business ability as men, and they had taken equal advantage of modern educational facilities. Yet as citizens they were not on a level with the sandwich-man. That was indefensible, it was irrational, and it must come to an end. (Cheers.) There was nothing that exceeded the stupidity of that position except its arrogance. If Queen Elizabeth had been born today, she (A voice, "Would have been in Holloway Prison")—she would have been much too sensible for that—she would not have been deemed fit for the right of citizenship which would have been conferred upon her coachman. (A voice, "Please give us the message.") He could not resist the note of entreaty in that last appeal. Even a man was amenable to persuasion, but he would not stand being bullied. (Loud cheers.) The woman suffragists had with them the great majority of the Liberal party—a majority inside the Cabinet and a majority outside; perhaps also a majority of the Conservatives; but there was a minority against it in both parties which was strong enough to prevent either party from taking up the question as a plank of its programme. For the first time a Prime Minister had declared it to be an open question,

the inscription of woman suffrage upon the Statute-book. (Cheers.) The Prime Minister had pledged himself to bring in an Electoral Reform Bill. (A voice, "In the dim and distant future.") Not in the dim and distant future, but before this Parliament came to an end—and that was neither so dim nor so distant as some of them wished probably. (Laughter.) The introduction of the Bill would be an indication that the Prime Minister had come to the conclusion that Parliament should go to the country. Well, that was not yet. (Cheers.) The Government had a few accounts to settle before that (cheers), and they would demonstrate to the House of Lords that the Commons were not so impotent as the Lords imagined. (Cheers.) The Cabinet was divided upon woman suffrage, but the Prime Minister had said that if an amendment were moved to include woman suffrage in the Reform Bill the Government could hardly resist it, because two-thirds of his colleagues in the Cabinet were in favor of it, and the matter would be left to the decision of the House. (Cheers.) That inevitably meant that woman suffrage would be included in the Bill, and that from that moment it would be part and parcel of a measure for which the Government would be responsible. The only risk of defeat lay in the possibility of a reaction caused by tactics of violence and petty persecution. (Cheers.) A woman had reminded him of the Prime Minister's conditions—that the enfranchisement must be democratic, and that there must be a clear demonstration that women wanted the vote. (A voice, "Where's the message?" which were drowned in loud cheers.)

It was 20 minutes to 6 when Mr. Lloyd-George finally sat down. The meeting had opened at 3, and he had started to speak at 20 minutes to 4.

A Vote of Censure

Lady McLaren expressed her deep sorrow at the discourtesy with which Mr. Lloyd-George had been treated by interrupters who had been sent there by responsible leaders

(Continued on Page Seven.)

Illustrated London News.

The Woman With the Whip: The Militant Suffragettes' New Weapon in Use at the Albert Hall

On Saturday last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed a crowded meeting held at the Albert Hall under the auspices of the Women's Liberal Federation. Though Mr. Lloyd George had come with an official message of hope to all who are in favor of votes for women, he was continually interrupted by the more militant suffragettes. Miss Ogston, the woman with the whip, who was in a third-tier box, first flourished her weapon soon after the Chancellor had begun his speech. She interrupted, and stewards moved towards her. The whip provided her with means of resistance, but she was conquered.

A woman in the body of the hall cried out "Are you going to give us votes?" and there was great shouting. Mr. Lloyd-George requested opponents of the disorderly persons not to shout in return, but to keep quiet. A young woman in the gallery then began to wail monotonously "Deeds, not words, deeds, not words," and kept the meeting in an uproar for nearly 10 minutes. At length the stewards carried her out.

An Easy Triumph

Mr. Lloyd-George, who had resumed his seat, was urged by many voices to "Go on," but he shook his head. Lady McLaren, how-

AN ADVENTURE BY THE WAY

By William Christie

WHEN I left Nova Scotia in March, 1882, a lad of 19, bound for Texas to try my hand at sheep, I was probably as green as I looked, and looked as green as I was. I had very little money in my pockets and a certain amount of assurance stowed away in my noddle. I had been handling one end of an important cable wire, and knew I could telegraph pretty well, so that I started off to what was then considered a pretty rough region with the innate knowledge that if sheep did not turn out all they were cracked up to be, there were probably telegraph wires requiring my assistance.

We had a stormy trip to Boston from Halifax, but eventually pulled in to the "T" wharf. After a couple of days there, I made my way to New York by the Fall River route. New York looked pretty big to me, but I found my way around. I spent a week viewing the sights and also a good deal of my slender hoard. One of my first investments was to put fifteen dollars into a neat little Smith & Wesson .32 calibre double action revolver. I was very proud of this formidable weapon, and I can remember how I liked the rasp of it as it reposed in my hip pocket. I just burned with a desire to use it on something, but got no opportunity in little old New York. It was this way:

When I finally decided to move on, one day, I made a careful audit of my available capital. It was a long and, to me, expensive journey by rail, while by sea, the cheaper route, there were two steamship lines, the Mallory to Galveston direct, and the Morgan via New Orleans. Both lines sold first, second and third class tickets. I do not know what the first and second class were like, as my finan-

cial condition said third for mine. I accordingly bought a ticket by the Mallory steamer Rio Grande for Galveston, third class. I think there was not much thought paid to the welfare of steerage passengers in those days. At any rate there was none paid to us. We were in the fore peak of the vessel, and the accommodation was most vile. Men and women crowded in together in tiers of roughly constructed bunks one over the other. I think they were five feet high, and as closely packed as it was possible to put them. There was, if I remember right, just one means of ingress and egress to these sumptuous quarters. We were fed in another place 'tween decks, where a large, bare, and dirty table was placed, covered with tin plates and cups, pewter spoons and forks, and iron knives. A large tin pan full of a mixture of hunks of beef and gravy, greasy and unpalatable, was put on the table, with probably vegetables, badly cooked, hunks of bread, muddy coffee or tea or both. Everybody would seize a plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon, and jab at the uninviting hunks of beef in the big tin pan, then rustle the other delicacies and go off somewhere, and, if he was good and hungry, eat some of it. Oh, well! I was young, and didn't mind it much.

We had a mixture of all nations aboard, and managed to have some fun during the seven-day trip, until we threw out our mudhook outside Galveston bar. There was music and dancing in plenty, and the weather favored us.

I think it was on the next trip of the same boat that fire broke out in that same steerage and roared to death some thirty unfortunates. Their retreat was cut off.

It was on my way down to the Mallory dock, somewhere near the Brooklyn Bridge,

that my pistol had aspirations. I was going along a street below Broadway (West street, I think), packing my grip and whistling happily, when a man stopped me and asked whether I was bound. I didn't see that it concerned him particularly, but told him, Galveston. "Well," he said, "you have passed the pier." "What pier?" I queried. "The Morgan pier," he replied. "Oh!" I said, "I am going by the Mallory line." "Why, that's fortunate, I am an agent of the Mallory line," he informed me. "You're a liar," I thought. He had certainly made a mistake and put me on my guard. I had a considerable amount of curiosity and determined to see what his particular species of game was. When he went on to tell me that he had a friend who was going down on the Rio Grande and that he would have great pleasure in introducing him to me, I assured him that the pleasure would be all mine, and that I would be under an eternal load of gratitude to him. He suggested we stroll up a side street towards Broadway, which we did. I took the opportunity to quietly shift my little gun, which was loaded in its five little cells, to my coat pocket. We walked up one block, the street being almost deserted. My companion sighted a man coming down and excused himself to speak to him, on the ground that he would bring news of the friend who was to embark with me. I let him go, and the two came back together, after a short conference. I was then invited to go over to a small corner saloon where the prospective traveler would join us shortly. Time was getting short, but I concluded to see it further, and went.

It was a small joint, with the door in the corner, a bar running along all one side. Two-thirds along there was a very heavy screen

securely fastened to the floor, and running to a point quite close to the bar. You had to almost squeeze through. I was invited to have a drink, but was too wise, and said I would have a cigar, and got an excellent one. The three of us sat down to a card table, in the screened portion of the room, and I was wondering what was going to happen. My grip was on the floor near my hand, and my right hand was in my coat pocket clasping my little gun. I was puffing away at the good cigar and feeling quite at ease, and the two buncos men (for such they were) were killing time talking about anything at all, when in staggered the star performer. He informed us, all and sundry, that he was a cattle man from Kansas who had brought in a big bunch of animals and sold them at a good price. He had the money and, if we didn't believe it, there it was, producing a big roll. The first two men then undertook to tell him how dangerous it was to get drunk with so much money on him in New York. He, however, knew his business, and could look after himself. "Why," he said, "a fellow showed me a card trick with which I'll skin the boys when I get back to the ranch. It's done with three cards. It cost me about \$300, but I'll make all that back out of the boys." "What's the trick?" asked Number One. "I'll show you," he replied. The barkeep was standing just where the partition was and at the fellow's request, handed him a pack of cards, out of which he took three. "Now I pass them around so (manipulating the cards) and the thing is for you to pick out the Queen of Diamonds." He did it clumsily, and Number One immediately picked up the Queen. The cattleman seemed taken aback, and said he hadn't done it right, and he was willing to bet \$100

he couldn't pick it out again. He lost, tried again, and lost three times, handing over a \$100 note each time. Apparently much annoyed, he turned to me and asked me to pick out the Queen of Diamonds, showing me the card with a corner carelessly (apparently) turned up. I picked it up right away. He looked pained, and tossed me over a \$100 note, preparing to start in and skin me.

I felt my small gun, looked at the three men, at my grip and thought I could safely take the century and bid them adieu, but I could not see how I could get past the barkeep, who would floor me with a crack on the back of the head, so, with a sigh of regret, I told them they had not gotten their right man and went out.

I must say I was a bit glad to breathe the fresh air again.

I was in Texas about a week when a story was telegraphed down how a Texas stockman was robbed by the same same gang of some \$3,000. The description of the game was identical with mine. I do not know why they let me go, but think they must have been suspicious of that right hand of mine so constantly in my pocket.

THE CANNY SCOT WARNED

During a snowstorm on the Highland railway a train was held up for an hour or two. The guard, a cheery Scot, passed along the carriages trying to keep up the spirits of the passengers. An old man angrily complained that if the train didn't go on he would "die of cold."

"Tak' my advice an' no' dae that," replied the guard. "Min' ye, we chaise a shillin' a mile for corpses."

Canadian on Suffragettes

IT IS extremely difficult for the Canadian to obtain at this distance an accurate idea of the suffragist movement in England, and of the remarkable turn that movement has taken in the past year. For that reason the description given by Miss Ethel M. Hurlbatt, warden of the Royal Victoria College, Montreal, in a recent article in the Martlet, the weekly organ of the McGill university students, on "The Woman Suffrage in England," is most interesting. Miss Hurlbatt writes:

"The object of the movement is to obtain the Parliamentary Suffrage for Women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It is not a movement for adult suffrage. It does involve granting the suffrage to married women. Those fearful that this would be imminent to domestic peace should read J. S. Mill's statement of the case in favor of married women voting—that a man may be helped, not hindered, in putting public before private interests by the influence of his closest intimate, who will, however, have little conscience about public good if she is to believe that it is no business of hers. It is well, moreover, to emphasize two points: First, that giving the vote to married women will increase the weight of the family vote and so of the stable element in political power. Second, that marriage and motherhood are the fulfillment of women's life, and matrimony should never be made to involve a loss of status. The extension of the franchise would involve the addition of about one and a half million voters to the present seven and a half million voters. Of these some 80 per cent would be women economically independent of men. This fact is important, as it is generally held that the strongest claim to the suffrage lies with those who have an obvious economic stake in the government of their property.

"It is difficult to marshal evidence and arguments in favor of women's suffrage without appearing to say the obvious.

"If women are different from men representative government without them is incompletely representative of the State. If women are the same as men they have presumably the same need to vote as men. Again, laws framed by only a fraction of the citizens can never be other than the expression of the thoughts, aspirations and desires of that fraction, or again, it is only through our country that we can have a recognized collective existence, and there is no true association except among equals. There are the two time-honored theories that representation should go with taxation, that the foundation of all political liberty is that those who obey the law should have a voice in choosing those who make the law. There is no need to explain their application to the women's suffrage argument. To those who value lightly the use of the vote it might yet be expected to appear an insult to withhold it; it leaves women ranked with infants, lunatics, paupers and criminals. The theory of the disability of the sex can no longer be maintained. In the past fifty years three great changes have come over England and our western civilization. First, the achieved economic independence of women, whether to be reputed or not is a fact. The franchise, if it did not effect immediate direct changes for the better in women's wages, would undoubtedly improve their status and indirectly be beneficial to their economic position. Second, the industrial revolution with the growth of town centres has led to new developments in legislation and in administration. There has been an extension of State

activity, such as demands a larger increased number of public servants, and public servants of new aptitudes and qualifications. A vast amount of brain power and practical business talent can here find an outlet instead of running to waste. Thirdly, the spread of education, and especially of higher education among women with the natural consequence—a desire that those who receive it should be allowed to place the advantage of their education at the disposal of the nation. These great changes have led women to claim the parliamentary suffrage as members of a modern industrial state—seeking to represent their own interests, to remove their own disabilities and to perform with the fullest opportunity their work of social service. Is it not ungenerous of women who are supported in comfort to hinder the less fortunate in protecting their labor by the ballot? Is it not foolish, when the usefulness of women in local and municipal affairs is admitted, to exclude them from a useful participation in the work of Parliament and of departments of state—at least where women and children are concerned; for Parliament and the Home Office, Board of Trade, Colonial Office, India Office, Foreign Office, Local Government Board, Education Office—all deal with matters affecting women and children.

"It may be asked whether women still suffer from grievous disability under the law. In England an equal moral standing for men and women has yet to be recognized, and a man still is more lightly punished for a gross cruelty to his wife than for a paltry theft. The argument that all law rests ultimately upon the power to enforce it—a power lacking in the case of women—may be met by the counter argument that there are other services essential to national and to social existence which women can perform and which are equal to those performed by soldier and sailor. It should be sufficient to sustain the bearing and rearing of children. But the physical force argument in a less crude form asserts that centuries of practical experience have led men to an understanding of what is or is not practicable, and that women lacking this training of experience would be likely to attempt the impossible in legislation. Is that a good reason for postponing women's experience since she already yields a vast influence which must be vitiated by an absence of practical experience? Another objection made to women's suffrage is that it would add largely to the ignorant vote. There is no indication that an educational qualification for the male voter will be introduced, and we have the anomaly of the educated woman property holder, taxpayer without a vote and the ignorant man with one. Again, there is the fear of adding a large number of those already marshaled to orders played upon for petty purposes. But against this is to be set the danger of leaving a section of the community to hold opinions and town influence without responsibility. It is not necessary to give up belief in the educational influence of responsibility. In New Zealand and Australia where women's suffrage has been an accomplished fact six to fourteen years, it does not appear that homes have been neglected or faddist legislation been promoted, that women have been specially subservient to party organizations, or that they have sold their vote, neither have they neglected to use it.

"Nor can it be truly said that women in England do not want to vote. Women's suffrage is now adopted by Women's Trades Unions and Women's Co-operative Associa-

tions all over the country. The conference of the National Union of Women Workers, representing all important philanthropic organizations of women, has declared emphatically in its favor. In June last 10,000 professional women, including a large contingent of university graduates, marched from the Thames embankment to the Albert Hall, and 100,000 working women paraded in Hyde Park to demonstrate their support to the claim to the suffrage. It has been a claim of women against men. It has always been supported by some of the ablest of men, and has now the support of three of the leaders of the four parties in the House of Commons and of 470 of the 670 members of the House.

"Increased activity has been evident since 1905. The eve of the General Election of 1906 offered a favorable opportunity for pressing forward the recent loss of the right of representation in the administration of education—by the transference of this duty from School Boards to Boards and County Councils provoked a special effort to avert like calamities. It has taken five years, at least, to get this remedied by allowing women to serve on the councils. Sixty years of hard work of constitutional method had borne much fruit. What is popularly known as the suffragette movement came into prominence about this time, and has in the minds of many been discredited by the regrettable excesses of the few. But it is only fair to remember that in previous franchise movements there was interference with law and order, people assembled in their tens of thousands and experience showed that predominance of argument alone was not sufficient. Hence the necessity of more demonstrative measures."

APPLYING WISDOM OF SOLOMON

A British exile, living alone in the West African bush, a hundred miles away from the nearest European settlement, sends to the Standard of Empire a brief account of some curious features of native litigation in Northern Nigeria. This correspondent is not connected in any way with the legal profession, but, as the solitary White Man in that lonely (but promising) outpost of empire, he is often appealed to by the natives to act as judge or arbitrator. The court house is the verandah of his bungalow, and the sittings of the court, he says, are delightfully erratic and irregular. One day, towards the middle of September last, a case of witchcraft, invoking Trial by Ordeal, in quite the orthodox old English manner, cropped up. An old woman of the village was publicly arraigned, and accused of being a witch. She had put "ju-ju" on the countryside, it was declared, and cast a blight upon it. "The natives," writes the correspondent, "brought a bowl of poison from the surrounding forest, took it to the woman's house, and, after beating tomtoms and singing and dancing round it, commanded the old woman to drink it. If she was innocent of witchcraft the poison would not work. If guilty she would die. Naturally enough, the poor old dame refused to drink, and her son came over to me for advice. After summoning the people who had obtained the drug, I told them they must first prove their own innocence by drinking the poison themselves, and the woman should thereafter follow suit. I need hardly say that they refused any manifestations, and dispersed, the ordeal being postponed sine die. I should perhaps add that the poison is made from sass wood, indigenous to the whole of West Africa, and often used on the Gold Coast and Liberia, as well as in Nigeria, in trials of a similar character."

THE death of that remarkable woman the Dowager Empress of China will be regretted by none of her subjects more than by the women who are striving to improve the position of their sex in that vast empire. We hear a great deal in these days of the Women's Movement in Europe, and surprise has been expressed and interest roused in many quarters by the unexpected part the women of Turkey have taken in the recent political upheavals of their country. Few people, however, have any idea of the vast changes that are gradually, but all the more surely, taking place in the position of the Chinese women, owing largely to their own initiative, and also to the help and encouragement given by their ruler. The late Empress always cultivated the society of foreign ladies, and those who visited her court were generally sure of a welcome from the shrewd old lady. Many were the questions she asked of all comers concerning the position of the women in their lands, and dull indeed must have been the stranger from whom she could not extract some useful information. The result of all these inquiries is that the education of Chinese women and girls is now going forward by leaps and bounds, and this has been in a large measure due to the Empress's fostering care. Her example has been followed by the imperial princesses, who have gladly given their patronage to any deserving cause which has the improvement in the position of women as its object.

The Chinese woman has many grievances. Her subjection is so complete that she has no individual existence. When a Chinaman has only daughters he says he has no children, and girls are of so little value that they are often not named, and merely called firstborn, second-born, etc. At no time of her existence is she considered an independent human being. As a daughter she is the chattel of her father, who can dispose of her in marriage as he pleases and without consulting her wishes; as a wife she becomes the possession of the man who will pay the highest price for her. She then no longer belongs to her former family, but to that of her husband, and if she becomes a widow they can resell her to whom they please, or else the control of her passes to her sons. Widows of high social position, however, are allowed more freedom. She can never inherit property, but she is entitled to a small dowry on her marriage; it may be only a few clothes or a humble chest of drawers wherein to put them, but if the bridegroom does not supply the dowry, her father is obliged to do so. As it is considered the duty of every Chinese to marry, from both social and religious points of view, the number of unmarried women in the Celestial Empire is inconsiderable, and practically all are brought under the yoke. The Code of Manu contains very different laws for men and women. The law for a widower states that "after having accomplished with consecrated fires the funeral ceremony of a wife who has died, let him contract a new marriage"; but the widow is informed that "a virtuous woman who desires to obtain the same abode of felicity as her husband must do nothing which may displease him, either during life or after death. . . . After losing her husband, let her not pronounce the name of any other man."

This meeting is specially interesting as being the first occasion on which women have taken an active and prominent part in political life. There is no doubt that it has inaugurated a new era with results that no one can foresee. If the men of China are wise, they will realize that they are face to face with a tremendous force, which can neither be neglected nor ignored, and they will hasten to alter the shameful and degrading laws under which their countrywomen have suffered for so long.

THE NEW YEAR RESOLUTION

"For this New Year I resolve—but what's the use? Methinks I did the same thing yester year!"
(Confessions of the Rolling Stone.)

IT IS the season of the New Year's resolution. The air is thick with those things wherewith a certain bad place is paved, but, alas! they may not be used for paving purposes in Victoria. All of us have resolved to "swear off" in some particular or other. The man in the street wears the rapt expression of deep thought, occasioned by the annual awakening of his conscience. The housewife as she steals furtively up to the bargain-counter, has clearly written on her features the New Year's resolution to have only one shopping day per month during 1909, as against fourteen per month in 1908. And virtue reigns supreme.

The week that intervenes between Christmas and New Year's is surely the strangest seven days in all the year. Past experience has warned us all of the deceptive nature of these annual outbursts of good intention, and some of us know right well, even as we make them, that this year's resolutions will surely go the way of those of other years. Yet neither of these considerations deter us. I myself have resolved—no, not that, because I fell short of it last New Year's. I have resolved—well, never mind, I have resolved.

Some Historical Data

Whence comes the New Year's resolution? Would that some philosopher would explain the psychology of the annual luxury of our race! The Chinaman goes forth and pays his debts when the calendar of Confucius shows the birth of a new year imminent. We resolve to pay ours—and we sometimes do. One authority tells us that, it being in the nature of man to dread advancing years, he becomes more impressionable than is his wont at the advent of the New Year. Realizing that he has now one twelvemonth the less ahead of him, he begins to moralize on the shortcomings of past days, on time misspent and flagrant errors committed. So he makes up his mind—finally and irrevocably—that the coming year will be the banner year of his life. And nine times out of ten he awakes to find it only a New Year's resolution.

That is one explanation, plausible as it is. But there is another. The Rolling Stone, who has accumulated more keenness than moss in his rough course down the steep of the world, is responsible for this. He ascribes New Year's resolutions to the indigestion resultant upon the gastronomic efforts of Christmas day. This malady, preying upon the human mind, tends to arouse a morbid introspection. The victim is not pleased with his past, as seen through these gloomy spectacles, and quite naturally decides to blot out the past by performing wonders in the future. And there it is!

Custom is Universal

Whatever be the reason, there can be no doubt that the New Year's resolution is almost universal. More than one married man, viewing the world in a kindly light through the steam of his after-Christmas dinner coffee, has resolved to give up tobacco during 1909, as a magnanimous peace offering to his better half. This is a rash vow, and this one is quite generally broken. The resolutions of the man who takes advantage of the New Year to ascend the "water wagon" are more laudable, but, alas! quite as ephemeral. And so on through the weary list.

The vexing part of the whole business is that the New Year's resolution is not always allowed to die when it is shattered. When the conscience has ceased to prick at the doing of "what should be left undone," or the leaving undone of what should be done, some sneering creature, who has probably broken his own resolve, is sure to come along and taunt. These minor afflictions must be borne with fortitude, as a just punishment for one's temerity in making resolutions. The ideal New Year's resolution—and one rarely heard, more's the pity—it this:

"I resolve that this year I will make no New Year's resolutions."

A few Resolutions

At this late date, when New Year's Day is past and gone, and many noble resolutions have already been interred until the dawn of 1910, it seems fitting, as a piece of historical data, to record a few of the resolutions that (might) have been made in Victoria this glad New Year.

The Canadian government resolves (1) to improve Victoria harbor, (2) to settle the Indian Reserve question, (3) to build at the Outer Wharf a line of docks, quays, etc., that will be worthy of one of the finest harbors in the world, and (4) to end, once and for all, the menace of Japanese immigration.

The city council resolves that the matter of street improvement will be with them day and night throughout 1909, and that the citizens will have an adequate water supply right away.

The street railway company resolves that a ten-minute service will, during 1909, mean a car every ten minutes, and (2) that the Cook street line will be in operation before 1910. So much for a few of the more weighty resolves in our midst. Telegraphic advices say that the lady suffragettes in England are resolved, but that is not at all new; everybody knows the resolutions President Roosevelt has made for his proposed trip to Central Africa; Mr. Gompers has resolved to get out of jail, and the head of the great oil company has resolved to pay no twenty-nine million dollar

fines. It is useless to attempt to chronicle all the great things the year would have in store for us, did New Year's resolutions only come true. It is well to be optimistic, however. Some of them may.

Historic January

The first month in the year has always been a fateful one in English history, but it began most specially to be recognized as such during the reign of Charles I. It was on January 4th, 1642, that the attempt was made to arrest the Five Members. On the 10th of the month, three years later, Archbishop Laud was beheaded, and January 30th, 1649, saw the King's own head laid upon the block.

There is probably no act of Parliament which has ever been the cause of such amazing dissension and discord as that which brought about the union between Great Britain and Ireland. This came into force upon January 1st, 1801. It was in the same month that Richard Trevithick, the Cornish inventor, perfected the first steam locomotive which ever moved upon an English road.

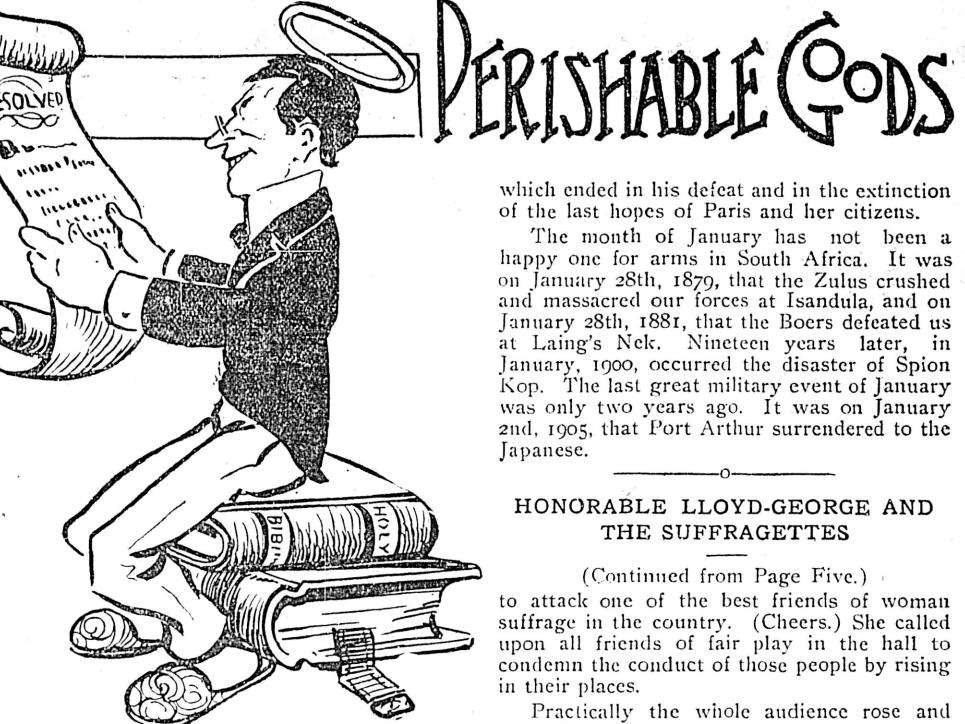
The great William Pitt, the most able Prime Minister who ever controlled the destinies of the kingdom, came into office at Christmas, 1783, and died in January, 1801. His great rival, Charles James Fox, born in January, 1749, only survived Pitt six months-

One of the greatest boons that a nation ever received from its Government was conferred upon Great Britain on January 1st, 1840—namely, penny postage. Adhesive stamps had been invented by Mr. James Chalmers, of Dundee, six years previously, and these superseded Mulready's envelope later in the same year. January has long been a very notable month in the history of the Royal Family. On January 25th, 1858, the Princess Royal was married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The German Kaiser was born in January, 1859. Prince Albert Victor of Wales was born on January 10th, 1864, and by a very strange coincidence it was on the same date in the year 1892 that he was attacked by the illness which, ten days later, on January 20th, ended fatally.

Prince Henry of Battenberg's death occurred on January 20th, 1896, and the Duke of Teck's life came to an end on the 21st of the month, 1900.

One year later, on January 22nd, 1901, came the end of the most famous reign in English or any other history. Queen Victoria died at 6:30 on that fateful evening.

In these latitudes no nation fights in winter if it can possibly be avoided, and yet January has seen some of the toughest struggles of modern war. January, 1871, holds the record



which ended in his defeat and in the extinction of the last hopes of Paris and her citizens.

The month of January has not been a happy one for arms in South Africa. It was on January 28th, 1897, that the Zulus crushed and massacred our forces at Isandula, and on January 28th, 1881, that the Boers defeated us at Laing's Nek. Nineteen years later, in January, 1900, occurred the disaster of Spion Kop. The last great military event of January was only two years ago. It was on January 2nd, 1905, that Port Arthur surrendered to the Japanese.

HONORABLE LLOYD-GEORGE AND THE SUFFRAGETTES

(Continued from Page Five.)
to attack one of the best friends of woman suffrage in the country. (Cheers.) She called upon all friends of fair play in the hall to condemn the conduct of those people by rising in their places.

Practically the whole audience rose and stood for a moment.

"On the contrary," said Lady McLaren, and some 30 or 40 persons got up and cheered for Mrs. Pankhurst. "The vote of censure is carried by an overwhelming majority," Lady McLaren declared amidst cheers.

On the proposition of Miss Baldarnie, seconded by Mrs. Stewart Brown, Mr. Lloyd-George was given a vote of thanks. Towards the close of the meeting a banner with the words "Be Honest" was hung from a box, but after struggle it was torn down by some ladies who thought it superfluous, and there was then a prolonged tug of war for the ultimate possession of it. Outside the hall a lady dashed through the police towards Mr. Lloyd-George as he was entering his motor car, but she was smartly swept back upon the pavement again by an officer on horseback.

Outside the Hall

Some thousands of persons gathered outside the hall, and when the first of the ejected suffragists made her appearance she was received with mingled cheers and jeers. One young woman attempted to hold a meeting, but she was apparently too much shaken by what she had undergone in the process of ejection to be able to make a speech, even if the police had not driven her and her friends away. From conversations which took place between those who had been ejected and their sympathizers, it seemed that the interruption of the meeting had proceeded upon an organized plan, and that the interjections were made in a prearranged sequence. "Before my turn came," said one short and determined woman of about forty years of age, "I was thrown out more violently, and I was more disgracefully and outrageously treated than at any other meeting I have attended." That matters had not gone smoothly in the hall was evident from the irritated condition of the ordinary members of the audience, who left before the close of the meeting. Three of these ladies made some strong remarks to a "militant" suffragist, and as she did not give the soft answer that turns away wrath the bystanders eagerly formed a ring in anticipation of enjoying a scuffle. Nearly a dozen photographers awaited the disorderly persons outside, and as each was ejected from the meeting she was photographed in her turn, the lady with the dogwhip first of all.

MADE USE OF HIS CHANCE

Opportunity may come through a lucky accident, but genius shows in seeing and using it. The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, now Prime Minister of Great Britain, was bound to distinguish himself sooner or later, even though he first became noted through what seemed mere chance. Mr. Stead, in the Review of Reviews, tells of this piece of "luck" which paved the way to fortune.

Mr. Asquith was the junior counsel to Sir Charles Russell, afterward Lord Chief Justice as Lord Russell of Killowen, in the famous Parnell Commission. For nine months he was immersed in the intricacies of that celebrated case. One day, while snatching a hasty lunch, Sir Charles told Asquith that he would have to cross-examine the next witness.

"This is most absurd!" exclaimed the astonished junior. "Mr. MacDonald is the next witness, and he is one of the most important. Of course you will cross-examine him!"

"No," replied Sir Charles. "I am tired. You will do it well enough."

It was no use to protest. Asquith was dismayed. He was totally unprepared. MacDonald was supposed to be a shrewd, intelligent Scotchman, who would prove more than a match for the ablest cross-examiner.

When Mr. Asquith rose in the court he was at his wit's end. By good fortune, he put a question which was answered by the witness in a supremely silly fashion. Mr. Asquith saw at once that he could play his fish with good results. He did so, and the process was one of the most brilliant displays of skill ever witnessed at the bar. Poor Mr. Macdonald was turned inside out, and held up to a scoffing world, from which he gained the title of "Simple Simon."

Mr. Asquith that day established a reputation throughout the nation. He had seized his chance and made use of it.



A BIRD OUT OF HAND

Emperor of Austria to His Bird: "If You're Doing This War-Dance in Honour of My Jubilee, I Rather Wish You Wouldn't. I'm an Old Man, and It Don't Amuse Me."

The Real Ibsen—One Who Knew Him

(By Perriton Maxwell.)

INDISPUTABLY the most picturesque figure in the old world literature of his day, Henrik Ibsen was at once an inveterate poseur and a misanthrope. Nor did he care whether the whole world, pointing its fingers at him, exclaimed, "Sour old man," so that it noticed him at all. He seemed always to dread the possibility of any one passing him without recognition. He loved the gaze of the crowd, as he loved his daily tipple of brandy and soda. He put himself on record as a reveller in pessimism for its own sad sake, and he was as outspoken in his dislike of strangers as he was anxious that they should gape at him and comment on his personal appearance. Ibsen, great genius and sociological scholar that he was, acquired, in his latter years, the small vices of a vain child; he was an intellectual peacock.

To have visited Christiania and not see Doctor Henrik Ibsen would have been like touring Egypt and missing a sight of the Sphinx and pyramids. He was the most interesting personage in the Norwegian capital—and Ibsen, before any one, was conscious of that fact. Down the Karl Johann's Gade to the Grand Hotel he walked every day, rain or shine; when the weather was particularly inviting, he paid two daily visits to the hotel. On such days he appeared punctually at one in the afternoon and again at eight in the evening. Ibsen was above all things a methodical man. His life was governed by the clock. He had his own table in the gallery overlooking the garden, and the minute he arrived a mute but well trained waiter placed before the shaggy philosopher and playwright

a bottle of brandy and another of soda. This was the author's favorite stimulant, and two glasses of the liquor his limit at a sitting. With the care of a druggist compounding a prescription he measured and mixed his drink, which he sipped, a swallow at a time, with such perfect regularity, that one could tell off by his action the lapse of each five minutes with no recourse to clock or watch. These daily libations seemed, toward the end of his life, to afford Henrik Ibsen the one consolation of an existence whose ingrained melancholy impressed itself on all who got near enough to him to converse informally.

One day it was borne in upon this observing old man that those who haunted the public cafe of the Grand Hotel were, for the most part, his own fellow-countrymen, and that if he was to be seen by traveling Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Germans and Italians, it would be necessary to take up his post in the hotel proper. Accordingly he chose for himself a table in a most conspicuous part of the gallery, which overlooks the big garden, where all foreigners take their dinners and thus it was possible to be "the observed of all observers," with no fear of being approached or inveigled into conversation.

Having taken his seat, the first of modern Norse writers arranged his newspapers, his hat, his spectacles, with all the fussiness of a stage spinster. Six pairs of eye-glasses were laid out in a row on the table. For every paragraph he read he placed a fresh pair of glasses on his nose, always pausing to polish them and hold them to the light. As he read apparently absorbed in the contents of his newspaper, close observers frequently detected the old man's eyes roving from the printed

page in the direction of the people looking his way. He was a sly old rascal, was Ibsen. If ladies were among those who watched him, the ruddy face at once lit up with the radiance of self-satisfaction. It was an ill day for Ibsen and the Grand Hotel when foreigners were few in the garden. But the strange old genius was rarely without his audience, and the more the audience stared and fluttered the more genial and luminous became the Ibsen countenance. All this seems incredible; it is the fact, and in the fact you have a memory of the real Ibsen. Few great men are admirable off their pedestals; Ibsen was less so perhaps than enough of his contemporaries.

From his earliest childhood, Doctor Ibsen's life was an unhappy one, and although success came to him abundantly in his latter days, it came too late to change or sweeten him. He no longer had the capacity for enjoying the fame and the wealth which were his at the end. He was compelled to fall back upon himself for the greatest gratification of his desires. His whims and fads circled wholly around himself, and the circle was a narrow one. As a lad in the unattractive town of Skien—his native place—Ibsen's life was sunless and poverty-pinched. Till he was past middle age he gained neither countenance nor encouragement in his own land; indeed, he was deemed a man of no ability at all. His work was derided, and over each new day hung the pall of bitter adversity. Nor was his domestic life in an after day a happy one. At the time of his death he was, as Norwegian wealth is estimated, a very rich man. He was worth \$200,000, and that is a princely fortune in Norway. Ibsen did not know what to do with

(Continued on Page Eight.)

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

PASSING COMMENTS

Fools With Firearms—and Worse.

(By Richard L. Pocock.)

ROBABLY most of us who have hunted in the various districts of this Island have remarked at some time or other the advertising decorations on the roadside and the great difficulty there is in finding one of them which is not riddled with shot-holes. The first impression which one gains is that some mischievous youth has happened along the particular piece of road which one has hit upon for one's first excursion in the country, but, as one's travels are extended further, the same thing is obvious everywhere, and the conclusion is forced upon one that there must be an unusually large number of mischievous boys in the country, or else that there is an extraordinary dearth of game which leads the disappointed sportsman to vent his disgust on these too-conspicuous targets.

Now I must admit that I see no need for the display of these tin atrocities in the woods calling attention to the merits of Dr. Bolus's Blue pills for Blue people or Mr. Reuben's Reach-me-downs, and I dislike seeing them, and doubt their value as advertising, but, at the same time, it certainly seems a wanton and childish form of mischief to riddle them with shot at close range, and the sight of these poor battered relics at every turn of the road is certainly not a sight to impress the visitor with a very high idea of the character of our island sportsmen.

Unfortunately the mischievous parties who waste their ammunition on these tin signs do not always confine their attention to such worthless targets. Two instances have occurred this week of the wanton mischief of hoodlums with firearms, one of which has been the cause of serious loss of valuable animal life and only by great good fortune not of human life, and the other may yet result in the death of one of the most valuable setters on the coast. The accident due to the shooting away of an insulator of the Electric Light company's feed wire has already been reported in the daily press. The other incident I have not seen mentioned up to the time of writing this.

Last Sunday two Victoria gentlemen were hunting in the neighborhood of Somesos Lake, over ground where they had permission to shoot, having with them the well-known Irish setter bitch Nellie, which won first in the open class, and First winners here and at Vancouver in the 1907 shows, thus winning in the first year that she was shown eight points out of ten necessary for championship honors, and is as good a dog in the field as on the bench.

They noticed two boys in an adjoining field amusing themselves with a small rifle, but paid little attention to them until one of them deliberately shot at their dog at the distance of about seventy yards, the bullet passing clean through her lungs. The dog is expected to live by the veterinary surgeon who has attended her, but it was a mere fluke that she was not killed on the spot, the bullet luckily missing bones and arteries. There was absolutely no excuse for this wanton outrage, and all Victoria sportsmen and dog lovers who have heard about it are naturally incensed at the occurrence.

It is such acts as these which makes us wonder if it is not time that some steps were taken to stop the indiscriminate use of firearms by children and irresponsible parties. There are far too many accidents with firearms directly traceable to careless and ignorant handling, and it is positively alarming to many of us, brought up to regard dangerous weapons with a proper respect and handle them accordingly, to see the reckless way in which mere children are given .22 rifles and cheap shotguns to use and abuse to the common danger.

These small rifles are too apt to be regarded as mere toys by parents unused to firearms, whereas they can be and often are dangerous weapons in the wrong hands, and it is a duty that parents owe to society, not to mention themselves and their boys to see that they are taught the right way to handle weapons before they are allowed to own and use them. Of course, accidents and deliberate acts of wanton mischief are two different things, but the one subject suggested the other, and the point to be emphasized is the need for some regulation to ensure as far as possible the limiting of the privilege to carry and use firearms to those who are fit to do so; obviously, there are many at large in the country today who are most decidedly not.*

Pacific Salmon Taking in Fresh Water

It is astonishing once a fallacy gets abroad how hard it is to destroy it. Some one once jumped to the hasty conclusion that fly-fishing for salmon could not be practised in British Columbia waters with any hope of success, made the statement public and the mistake was disseminated and widely believed. By degrees fishermen are beginning to believe when they are told that if they know where to go and the right way to go about it they can enjoy excellent sport fly-fishing for salmon. Another form of the same fallacy was that Pacific salmon would not take a bait of any kind in fresh water. Last week I published a cutting from the London "Field" recounting how Mr. Inskip had been catching salmon with the Devon minnow in the Thompson river, and a day or two ago the subject was recalled by a visit from an old resident of the Cowichan Lake district, who assured me that salmon are taken there both in the lake and

the river at all times during the season, both with spoon and fly: others corroborate him. The trouble is that the salmon run is so great on this coast and the taking of the fish in salt water such a simple matter by the veriest tyro that everyone goes trolling when the run is on, and British Columbia salmon fishing gets the name of being confined solely to fishing in salt water, simply because this is the easiest way of taking them, and the majority of those who so catch them know little and care less about the fine art of catching salmon in suitable rivers either with the artificial fly or other baits.

Partridges

Having been asked several times by different people whether Hungarian partridges are different from English partridges, it may interest some readers who do not already know, to hear that they are the same bird exactly, and a splendid sporting little bird they are not to mention their excellence for the table. They are far ahead as a sporting bird of the red-legged or French partridge, which is an incorrigible runner.

*Since the above was written the Irish setter bitch Nellie has died.

ROSS'S RANCH

Ross is a hoodoo of the first order. He is a typical Bruce County boy—large boned, large natured and good humored, combined with a queer concoction of crankiness, discontent, perverseness, cussedness and—most un-Scottish—impetuosity.

Ross bought a ranch. That should express the whole thing, so far as Ross's friends are concerned, but then all the thousand's of Rod and Gun's readers don't know Ross. Therefore, for the information, it must be explained that the ranch was a topographical counterpart of Ross as above diagnosed, delineated or described, whichever is the proper term. It was contrary to everything a ranch should be. Composed of a stretch of bottom land, and the perpendicular sides of four very perpendicular mountains, and the whole thing several hundred feet above the sea, it was something on the scale of Bill Nye's North Carolina farm, and needed an Eiffel Tower to reach it. Therefore it was eminently safe from trespassers.

Well, Ross invited my friend Robert and myself out to his ranch for a few days' blue grouse shooting—he describing it as an "ideal spot," and he was Scotch enough not to say what. After the usual formalities of preparation, one of which was to borrow George's big English setter (which Ross came near to shooting for a fawn!) we got to the confines of the ranch one evening close on dusk, unatched the horse, packed the grub and other impedimenta on him and ourselves, and began a modern Pilgrim's practical progress to the cabin.

That settled the thing—we started home that day, and Ross had the cheek to bring that poor grouse back to town! Imagine it, if you can.—Oscar C. Bass, in Rod and Gun.

where we could turn out the horse, so, promising the faithful animal something better tomorrow, we rubbed him down and gave him a big feed of oats. There was absolutely no vegetation around that he could eat, but we built up his hopes on the meadow, and told him one night's hunger wouldn't hurt him. Poor horse! Next day we found the meadow, which produced only the sourdest and coarsest of bad grass, and as we had no wish to have a colicky horse on our hands away in the mountains, we contented ourselves—but not the horse—by feeding him sparingly on what ferns we could gather, for the oats were limited and were soon gone.

We climbed, for two weary days, the four walls of Ross's ranch, during which time we counted a corresponding number of blue grouse. Ross shot one of these in a tree off the top of one of the walls, and the bird was smashed in a thousand pieces in the terrible fall it had down the steep rocky sides of the hill. The next day Ross came unawares on the other three birds as their eyes were blinded with tears for their unfortunate companion, and he ruthlessly shot one of the mourners. There are only two blue grouse left now on Ross's ranch.

It was at night that we had the most touching experience, though; particularly touching to Robert. Robert is also a Bruce County man, the very opposite, however, of Ross. A quiet, easy going chap, with a heart as big as an ox; tremendous traveler; grit to the core, and splendid company in the woods. We had to keep the horse in the cabin to prevent him eating the sour stuff outside; but he made up for it by partially filling his inside with the moss that was stuif in the interstices between the logs in the cabin walls. When he had finished all the moss in his immediate neighborhood he looked around for more, and found it, as he thought.

The bunk in which the three of us slept ranged close up to where the horse was tied. Robert, who is attached to a very nice set of whiskers and beard, slept on the outside, and he was awakened the third night out of a dream that he was luxuriating in a barber's easy chair having his whiskers trimmed, but of opinion that the barber had a peculiar breath. It was not until morning that he discovered the horse had had a square meal off his whiskers.

That settled the thing—we started home that day, and Ross had the cheek to bring that poor grouse back to town! Imagine it, if you can.—Oscar C. Bass, in Rod and Gun.

SEA TROUT AND THE DRY FLY

From the day when I first cast a floating fly up stream over the widening rings of a rising trout I have been convinced that dry-fly fishing is the most feasible and also the most successful method of angling for all surface-rising fish. The trout that one sees rising is in the act of taking the natural fly as it floats on the surface of the water, and the marvel to me is why, when people first went down to the waters to fish, they did not endeavor to place a floating lure before the trout instead of a sunken and bedraggled bunch of feathers and silk. However, the wet fly is the most common method obtaining, and, except on the chalk streams, the dry-fly purist is seldom met with. In Ireland wet flies of large pattern are used on every stream, and the man with the floating lure is looked upon as a crank of the first water. I have, however, used the dry fly on every river I have fished in Ireland, and find that, striking an average, it is far more successful than the wet. On dry and bright days, when the wet-fly man stays at home and scowls at the glaring sky, I find that I can usually entice a brace, or maybe a couple of brace, of good trout into my basket, and when

the wet-fly man is in his element, after a heavy spate, I notice that his catch does not often exceed mine.

I have therefore staked my faith on the dry fly, and when I got a chance to fish a white trout stream for the first time I looked askance on the large and gaudy lures that I was advised to use. The brown trout is a sort of personal friend, as I have met him in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and have found that his taste does not differ much; but the white trout up till that time was a complete stranger. I knew nothing of his character, nor of his method of feeding. The stream was a small one, consisting of large, still pools, with short runs at intervals, and about a mile below the spot where we put up our rods it flowed into the sea. The general opinion seemed to be that the day was most unfavorable; the sun was bright, the water clear, and there was no ripple to break the glassy surface of the pools, and, hurling anathemas at our luck, we put up our rods. I had a large selection of sea-trout flies, and three of startling pattern were affixed to my cast by my host, and I was sent up stream to fish a series of pools lying between high and ready banks. I soon detected a large fish rising in the centre of a pool, and dropped my cast and flies well over him. Considering that the water was like a sheet of glass, and there was practically no stream to carry my line down, I was not surprised when nothing happened, and personally I respected the fish for his good sense. No trout, whether white or brown, I argued, would be such a consummate fool as to mistake a gaudy bunch of hair and feathers for his natural food under these conditions.

I took a look up stream, and noted several other rising fish; then, reeling in my line, I took off the sea-trout cast and affixed a fine tapered one that I knew would hold a 3lb. test monster, and therefore should defeat a sea trout of equal weight. Glancing through my box of dry flies, I selected a cooch-y-bondhu dressed on a No. 1 hook, and, after oiling it, placed it over the spot where I had last seen a fish rise. I must candidly confess that I had not the faintest hope of success, but I felt that throwing large wet flies in mirror-like pools was such an absurd and futile performance that I resolved to amuse myself by introducing the floating lure to sea trout. When, therefore, my cooch-y-bondhu disappeared with a loud splash a second later the strike that followed came too late, and a badly scared trout went down to soliloquise on the increased dangers of small streams as compared with the open sea. Considerably surprised, and not a little elated, I cast again over another rising fish, trying to persuade myself that the trout who had risen to me had forgotten his part, and that no further lapse from the time-honored custom of taking wet flies would be met with. However, as my fly floated down over the spot there was a loud plop, and a few seconds afterwards a shimmering mass of silver came to the net, and turned the scale at 1 lb. 2 oz. It was my first white trout, and I gloated over his beauties before placing him in my basket on a bed of grass.

On the next pool I came to fish were rising pretty frequently, but I noted that no trout was feeding steadily in the same spot, as their brown brothers do. My first cast was ignored, except so far as a salmon parr was concerned, and he impudently came out of the water and drowned the fly, being apparently too full to take any more. My next cast was directed towards a break in the reeds where a large fish had risen twice in rapid succession, and directly it touched the water he rushed at it and took it with a head and shoulder rise. Apparently he missed it, for on striking I felt no resistance, and, hoping that he was not scared, I put the fly over him again. This time it was allowed to float down in peace for some feet;

then just as it reached the reeds he came at it again, and I drove the barb well home. With a mighty rush he dashed up stream, taking fifteen yards off the reel without a check; then out of the water he came like a streak of glistening silver. I dropped the point of my rod like lightning and saved disaster, and next moment he was dashing towards me again. I reeled in as fast as I could, but failed to keep a tight line, with the result that he took a couple of turns round the root of a reed. I could see him about a foot below the surface, squirming and pulling for all he was worth; but the cast was equal to the strain, and, getting the net well under him, I lifted him out. Two and a half pounds was his weight, and, being fresh from the sea, he was as bright and clean as a new half-crown.

I fished on for four hours, and though the fun could hardly be called fast and furious, I had accounted for three and a half brace of glorious white trout when I arrived at the rallying point to meet the car which was to take us home. My host and his son, who had fished for white trout all their lives, had only accounted for one small half-pounder apiece, and their surprise on seeing my basket was considerable. Taking into consideration the weather conditions and the lack of water, they expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with having secured one each; but they were wholly unable to account for my catch, and suspected me of limeing the stream, till I gave them the facts, which only increased their astonishment. Unfortunately I have never since had an opportunity of trying the dry fly with white trout, but though I have never heard of anyone using it, I feel convinced that good sport could be obtained with the floating lure in the dry weather, when the sea trout lie in the pools at the mouth of a stream waiting for the spate that is usually so long in coming.—C. S. J., in The Field.

THE VICISSITUDES OF GOOSE LIFE

During the migratory season large numbers of birds go to the Far North. When the snows first melt, the swan, snow goose, Canada goose, brant and wavey, go north by the millions, and they are followed by almost the whole duck family—mallard, broadbill, pintail, spoonbill, canvasback, ringneck, teal, wood-duck, mergansers and all the others. Geese are keen-eyed and acute of hearing, and whether feeding or sleeping they keep a sentinel on guard to warn them in case of danger. Sometimes a quiet old lady is called "an old goose," but when she is as keen and observing as the bird, her granddaughters don't feel her much. When the geese go north, during a flight of 2,000 or 3,000 miles, they become tired and hungry and stop at the lakes to feed before continuing their journey, and then they are shot by the thousands.

The summer habitat of the goose is among the rivers, lakes and swamps very far north, reaching to the Arctic Circle and above. There they make their nests and lay their eggs, which are hatched in about four weeks, the young taking to the water with their mother in one or two days. The enemies of the mother goose are many. First the Indian goes among their nesting places and steals her eggs, filling their canoes to their capacity with them. Then if the geese hatch their broods and go upon the land, the raccoon, lynx, and other animals catch the goslings. When they are on the water, the eagles, hawks and owls pounce upon them. If they escape the birds, the snapping-turtle, pike and pickerel catch them by their feet, draw them under the water and eat them. Those that escape all these dangers are shot in their migration to the tropics, or on their return flight to the "spots that were dear to their childhood." When allowed to live through his old allotted period, the goose attains the honorable age of one hundred years, old enough to be in his second childhood, tender and suitable for a boarding house Thanksgiving dinner; but as to the end of his tough life I cannot vouch—we could not remain long enough.

The duck has to swim through life surrounded with quite the same vicissitudes. Those we saw in the North were not taught, as the ducks in China are, to go out in the morning to feed and then to return at call. We called ours with a shotgun—many were called but few chose to come. The priest at Fort Smith said to me, "We have an immense country with few people, but we are free," and so were most of the ducks that we saw on our trip.—Field and Stream.

THE FATE OF THE WHALE

Old people can remember when the whaling industry of New England brought great wealth to the country, but that time was over more than a generation ago. Whaling ceased to be profitable and was no longer followed, and so the whale was neglected and had an opportunity to re-establish itself. Now it is being pursued again and far more relentlessly than ever. By means of improved methods of destruction, more and more whales are being constantly slaughtered, and unless some means to limit this destruction can be found the whale will actually become extinct.

At its annual meeting last winter the New York Zoological Society adopted a resolution calling for the protection of whales by means of international agreement, and there is a possibility that some steps may be taken to cause the slaughter of the whales to cease. Nations move slowly, however, in these matters, and the history of lack of success, which attended the efforts to preserve the fur seal, does not hold out great hopes that attempts to preserve the whale will be much more successful.

From Forest and Stream.

The Real Ibsen—One Who Knew Him

(Continued from Page Seven.)

all this money, so he hoarded it; he never could be induced to invest a penny of it. He trusted no one, even in the most trifling financial transactions.

In the face of his cloudy past it was not, therefore, surprising that Henrik Ibsen grew more and more misanthropic and died shrouded in his own conceit. With so little that was genuinely joyous in his life, there was nothing left but the creature comforts and the superficial adulmentation of a few sight-seekers. Fame—even in literature—is surely not founded on the hasty scrutiny of one's person by a handful of Cook's tourists; but that sort of thing actually brought complacence to the mind of Henrik Ibsen.

Knowing that the moment he left his house in Christiania he would become the centre of interest along the streets, he was always careful to dress for the occasion. It would add another wrinkle to his brow to discover a button missing from his coat or a blur on the beaver of his tall silk hat. His clothes were made of broadcloth of fine texture; his tailor was the best in Christiania. He always wore a "tile" of metallic smoothness. His boots were of patent leather. Toilet articles he carried about with him always and everywhere, and frequently he brought them into requisition in the most public places. While on exhibition in the hotel garden in full view of a cosmopolitan throng it was no uncommon act for him to take from his pocket a comb or brush and caressingly stroke his famous white whiskers, or lift to a greater height his equally famous white pompadour locks, which

stood straight up in the air like a miniature Mount Blanc. He had a trick of brushing his hat with the sleeve of his coat. Now and then he paused, looking long and earnestly into the opening of his headpiece. He presented at such a time the picture of a leonine sage of the Sagas deep in the maze of some vast problem of the cosmos. It was all a mistake, Ibsen, critically viewing Ibsen. There was a mirror fastened in the bottom of his hat, and he was looking after the twist of his cravat.

But when Ibsen, the author, had formulated the scheme for a new drama, and had determined to weld and mould it into form, there occurred his metamorphosis from top to workman—a workman oblivious of the whole wide world, its peoples and its passions. The butlerly drew back into its chrysalis; the feasting crowds at the Grand Hotel could no longer feast their eyes on Henrik Ibsen, nor watch him stroke his whiskers and sip brandy and soda at five minute intervals. The vulgar, vain, foolish old man had become a venerable giant forging a masterpiece in absolute solitude. Suddenly he would shut himself up to write. He would see no one, answer no communications. No cloistered monk was more isolated from the moving world than Henrik Ibsen when the fever of composition was upon him. He ate, slept, lived alone.

Asked why he followed the life of a hermit while he was working upon a new production, Ibsen replied with characteristic terseness: "I am living with my characters at such times. They have form and life. They talk with me; they dine with me. They are near me all the time. I write down their conversa-

Feminine Fads & Fancies

IMPRUDENT MARRIAGES



HIS is a question which has lately been much discussed in the English papers, but all mention has been omitted by the writers of a girl who marries a poor man for love; and this is the unselfish, unworldly and inexperienced girl whose watchword is duty, and who thinks that she is carrying out a duty when she obeys the dictates of her heart and marries the man who has won her love, and who, no doubt, has assured her that life will be barren and desolate without her. A girl of this sort does not look upon marriage as a kind of game. On the contrary, it is to her a very serious matter, a sphere of new duties. She says, and fully believes the truth of what she says "that young people," by whom is meant he and I, "cannot expect to begin where their parents left off. That it is better to climb the ladder of life together; that the part of a true wife is to be a helpmeet to her husband."

True sayings, these, all of them, no doubt, but it would be interesting to know of how many a marriage they have been the making.

It is not that a girl of this sort fails to realize the life of poverty that lies before her, for she does very often far better than the man, but her love and faith are so strong that she has no fear of the future, and at times she has her reward, for her faith and trust enables the man—if he be worthy the name—to fight the battle of life bravely, braces him to fresh endeavors, upholds him in time of failure, and consoles and cheers him in those hours of despondency that must and will come to all workers now and again. But when the man is not worthy! For unfortunately a girl who is inexperienced in the ways of the world does not always give her love and her trust to the worthiest and best. Perhaps it is the secluded life she has led, but let us leave the cause be what it may, it is a fact that many good, true girls bestow their love upon very poor stuff in the way of mankind; and those who are more keen and clear in their observations wonder what so-and-so can have seen in Mr. Blank and what could have possessed her to marry him. Sad indeed is the awakening of a wife if she has made a mistake of this sort, for love is not always blind, for there comes—there must come—a day when her sight is no longer blinded. When this happens, love sees only too clearly that the idol which she has set up in her heart has feet of clay. Not for a moment do I mean, or wish to say, that all husbands are unworthy or that all wives are unselfish. Many men are good, true and worthy of a good woman's love and trust, and many a wife is useless, selfish and exacting. But I do think that when pecuniary troubles come women are as often as are men, the sufferers, and have the heaviest burdens to bear, for though it is frequently asserted that because the man goes out to his daily work he has a harder life than the wife who stays at home and looks after the house and the children, it is an assertion that in a great number of cases is far from correct.

In a small household where the means are limited, it is the he-be worker who has the more difficult task, for it is she who has to arrange how the money the old-fade worker earn is to be spent, and not unfrequently the coat that she has to cut out is far too large a pattern, apparently for the cloth out of which it has to be fashioned, and yet by care, self-denial and forethought she does, in some wonderful way, manage to solve the difficulty. So that not on the one only, but on both, rests the worry and anxiety of trying to make both ends of a small income meet. Fortunately, when a burden of this sort is divided it is lightened for each; that is, if it is, as it should be, evenly balanced upon both pairs of shoulders, each taking the part for which, by nature and training, the are best fitted.

The after effects of an imprudent marriage are not only felt by the husband and wife; the children also have their share in the matter. How many a boy has had to give up a career for which he was eminently suited, and on which, perhaps, his heart was set. Poor lad, because his parents had not the money necessary to start him in the profession he desired to enter, and in consequence, he has to take up some, or any, work for which but little or no outlay in money is required! And how many a girl is left unprovided for, to face the world at her parents' death without means, without a profession, and even without a training that would enable her to set to work to earn her own living! Surely every parent should point out to both their sons and daughters what, if desirous of making an imprudent marriage, the selfishness of such a proceeding, not only towards each other, but towards the children that may be born to them.

To begin married life with small means, would not be imprudent if the future were provided for. That is, if either the man or girl were certain that he or she had money coming to them later on. I do not mean expectations that vaguest and most delusive of all terms, but a certainty of inheriting a sufficiency, or if the husband had an appointment, the salary of which would be increased by length of service. It is when there is nothing definite to look forward to in case of death or ill-health, except the alry hopes that melt into thin air, that a marriage is imprudent, for hopes such as these are seldom realized, being made only of such stuff as dreams are made of.

The question "is it selfish to marry a poor man?" is one that each person who contemplates the act must answer for herself, and in doing so she should take into consideration the life which she has hitherto led, and the training she has received. Both must consider their fitness for taking the unknown voyage together, for it may, alas! so easily end in shipwreck. Unfortunately, at such a time it is not easy to look clearly ahead, for the future appears to be clothed in roseate hues; love, for the time being, has cast out all fear of poverty, and self-denial sounds quite simple and easy of attainment. No marriage should be entered on carelessly, especially when the man is poor and the girl is unacquainted with the real meaning of that often ill-used word. With knowledge may come regret, and love which is not really genuine love will wither and die and instead of happiness there will, alas! be much sorrow!

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

I have been reading an article which suggests that there is not a single thing in all the world that man cannot do better than woman, from cooking to corset making. The writer also has the effrontry to declare that if it were not that women keep the world populated they would have been crushed out of existence long ago.

I have just discovered something which in my opinion women do infinitely better than men, and that is, they manage their clothes in such a way as to dissemble the painful fact that they have grown stout, or are growing stout. I have several elderly male friends whom I should dearly like to dress if I might introduce panels to the expansive backs of their coats, and use the gentle artifices which women understand so well. I suppose we have become used to the extreme ugliness of a man's great coat and the unadorned surface, which upon a woman we should not tolerate for one moment. In the mere man we ignore this Philistine appearance and take good care that we shall be in brilliant contrast. So let us leave them and turn to the absorbing question of our own clothes. There is a complete return to the bretelle effect in the trimming of both day and evening gowns. Long lines of Bryantine embroidery travel up the skirt, traverse the shoulder, and are held in at the waist-line by a buckle or an ornament, and then descend the full length of the train. White tulle ball gowns are thus treated with white crystal embroidery slim-hued Eastern coloring is seen on all the newest ghet embroidery and thus adorns both the satin and the anion gown alike; beautiful gold and silver metal work makes the most classical girle, and the reason of the popularity of the bretelle may be found in the fact that these simple straps over the shoulders suit so many divers styles of women. Those who are nervous at the prospect of embarking upon a Princess gown take much comfort from the fact that it is possible to cut a corset skirt which can be attached to a

bodice without showing the junction, while these long strips of trimming add so much to the appearance both of the afternoon and evening toilette and complete the illusion that the gown is all in one. Many of the newest evening bodices have beautiful tinsel and other embroideries put on in the form of a butterfly, or a large moth, or sometimes these motifs are of a floral origin and describe long covered leaves which follow the outline of the decolletage. But this decoration is now no longer confined to the front of the gown, and its counterpart will be invariably discovered to be part of the scheme of the back of the bodice as well.

The sash, too, which has done its best to occupy the Directoire position, is now found on so many of the latest models, hanging down the back of the long, narrow skirt, and in short to neglect the back trimming of our gown or coat is to be terribly behind the times, and to ignore one of the salient features of latter day modes. Even the hair has descended from the crown of the head to the back, and the large Empire bands and combs and other delightful ornaments, which are so engagingly displayed in the shop windows, are used as much at the back of the head as they were originally in the front.

I have seen some pictures of wonderful new models in the last few days. Many of them of the first degree of ugliness. Some of the skirts have the appearance of being lengths of double-width stuff which are buttoned on to their wearers at odd intervals. A blouse of nimon, for example, has two triangular pieces of material to either front, which are buttoned together beneath the arm; other cloth gowns are lace together apparently quite inadequately, and look like the cup of the proverbial housemaid, as though they might "come a' two in your hand."

Truly, this absurd fashion for the degage garment is becoming absurd, and we are lamentably near another button epidemic. Indisputably, a flat satin button or an embroidered one may be of supreme importance in the making of a gown; indeed sometimes the bodice may be said to be built round the button, so important a feature is it made.

So take my advice and avoid all extremes, is the advice of your faithful chronicler.

THE DANCE SUPPER

The question of a sit-down supper, during a dance, is occasionally a difficult problem, especially where expense has to be considered, and, when both in kitchen and pantry, the staff to be relied upon is small.

The dishes must be selected with care, they must be capable of preparation beforehand; they must not involve elaborate garnishing at the last moment; they must be such as give as little trouble as possible in waiting; they must be nice, yet not too rich; and, though this will not be apparent to the guests, they must not burden the larder with useless remains, but, to the comfort of the housekeeper and the relief of the purse must minister to nice and nourishing meals on the morrow and thereafter.

Whether the supper is to be hot or cold is entirely a matter of choice. Perhaps a happy medium is the best, with hot soup course and a hot fish dish, cold meat course and cold sweets and some coffee to wind up with. Such a supper will please most people and the following is a good menu for a supper at a small dance:

MENU

Clear Soup in Cups
Lobster Patties
Cold Lamb, Cold Ham, Cold Pressed Beef
Salad and Mint Sauce
Rice Cream, Fruit Gateau
Maraschino Jelly
Meringues
Bon-bons, Dessert, Coffee
Beverages

Aerated Waters, Whiskey, Claret

If this menu be looked into carefully it will be found to contain all the requirements suggested at the beginning of this article. The clear soup gives not a great deal of trouble, though care should be taken that it is well made, as there is nothing more disagreeable than badly-made clear soup.

The lobster patty cases are very easy to make, and any good cook will be able to do justice to these, and a small tin of lobster will suffice to make the panada for filling them.

These, too, may be entirely ready early in the day. They will only require heating at supper time and will not be at all unpalatable chateaux next day, should any be left over.

Cold lamb will live to fight another day, and so will pressed beef beloved of many! The salad, even in winter need not be expensive, and it is really delicious when properly compounded.

The sweets are all of the "prepared beforehand" description. The ice cream may have a layer of sliced orange, banana, or pineapple, or any other fruit to make it very nice, and it is not too rich and with a simple jelly will provide admirably for those who dislike richer sweets.

Meringues, bon-bons and dessert will make the tables dainty and pretty and will not be wasted even if very few are used, as they will keep perfectly well for a long time.

I will give three of the recipes which I think are perhaps uncommon, the others need no description from me, being all too well known even to the plainest of "plain cooks." Those which I shall give are:

Haricot Bean Salad

Soak the haricots for eight hours, then boil until tender and leave till cold. Pile them in the centre of a salad bowl and surround them with sliced tomatoes or beetroot and a little shred celery. Cover with whipped cream flavored with salt and pepper and dress with oil and vinegar according to taste. Decorate with Coralline pepper and arrange with beetroot or tomato as a red border to a pyramid of white cream. This is really a delicious salad and a very uncommon one which should tempt even the most jaded palate.

Rice Cream

Bolt three tablespooms of rice in milk until it is quite soft and creamy and put it aside until it is cold. Whip half a pint of very thick cream with a little white of egg till it is frothy. Sweeten it with sugar and flavor with vanilla and mix this with the rice. Put a layer of fruit in the bottom of a silver or cut glass dish, pile the rice cream over it and serve. This is an excellent sweet on all sorts of occasions.

Fruit Gateau

Cut out the centre of a round sponge or Madeira cake (reserve the crumb for trifles next day) leaving a wall about an inch thick. Have a tin of fruit, of whatever kind is liked, open and turn the contents into a saucepan with a little sugar and boil up until the fruit is softened a little and then put the fruit into the gateau and while it cools boil the syrup quickly with more sugar and a little wine until it is reduced and thickened. Then pour it over the cake and continue to baste same with it until all is soft and tender but not soppy. Pile whipped cream on the top of the fruit very thickly and sprinkle pistachio nut and silver petals over as a garnish.

With regard to the pressed beef, wipe it and rub it into a dessert spoonful of mixed spice and a little salt and leave for twenty-four hours. Then place it in a saucepan in cold water with carrot, turnip, a blade of mace and two bay leaves, two allspice and six peppercorns and simmer gently till soft enough to allow the bones to be pulled out gently. Place on a flat dish with another dish over well weighted and leave till cold. Melt a little glaze in a cup placed in a saucepan of boiling water, brush the beef over, garnish with Italian paste and serve with a pretty border of parsley.

N.B.—The bones and the liquor will make beautiful soup for the next day.

It will be seen that this supper is practically arranged and cooked and may almost be finished, if desired, the day before the dance. Thus, on the day itself the tables may be laid very early, the flowers arranged leisurely and there need be no confusion. If possible, there should be two waiters to every twelve people, and everything should be hand-ed, the lamb, beef and ham being cut down into neat

slices on large dishes. There should be small tables, seating say six people at each, in which case there would be a waiter to each table.

Supper should be served in a room easily accessible from the room in which the dancing takes place, and if there have to be two lots of supper, on account of accommodation, there should be numbered tickets which should be handed to the gentlemen only on entering the ball-room, so that all up to a certain number should go in to the first supper and all after that number should go in to the second.

Great care should be taken that both times the supper is equally good, the ticket would, of course, admit the gentleman and his partner and in this way all muddle would be avoided.

The beverages are, of course, a matter of individual taste, but I think those suggested would probably be such as would be required, though sparkling wines could be added according to desire or means. Also extra dishes could be added if the supper were required to be rather more elaborate, such as a hot pigeon pie between the fish and the cold meats, served with chipped potatoes and mushrooms, a small portion on each plate, and a savory after the meringues. I hope these few suggestions for a sit-down supper at a small private dance may be of some use to such of my readers who may be contemplating giving a function of this kind during the festive season.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

It is, of course, most difficult to lay down a hard and fast rule whether in regard to people or rooms as to in what actual ugliness consists.

For, regarding people, I suppose we can all recall some girl or woman, who, by strict rules, "has not a feature to her face," yet who, whether by beautiful coloring, brilliancy of manner, and play of feature, gets, from nine out of ten people, far more admiration than a stupid girl or woman whose features are faultless.

The French name for the fascinating featureless woman is excellent—"une jolie hide." Of course, the tenth person (if one who must have everything "according to Cocker") will at once dismiss our "jolie hide" as "an ugly girl," and thus we come back as to what is ugliness?

In my youthful days I well remember (amongst other horrors of the day) the dreadful black-jacketed tin cond boxes, which had in some instances painfully well-executed pictures (usually Land-sea subjects) on the lid.

I once wrote an article on the subject a week or two after it appeared I got quite a pathetic letter to the effect that, though hitherto the writer had thought I possessed excellent taste, yet "when it comes to the beautiful reproduction of 'The Stag at Bay,' 'Dignity and Impudence,' 'The Monarch of the Glen,' not being considered a thing to adorn a well-furnished room by my opinion will have to be modified, for to me and many of my friends a really handsome and artistic 'Purdonum' (my first introduction to the weird name of the horrid tin boxes!) is a beautiful feature in a well furnished room."

"Well, well, I hope the dear lady continued to use her 'Purdonum' to the edification of herself and her friends and perhaps, if she be still in the land of the living, the handsome article still continues to rejoice her heart.

But much water has run under the bridges since those days and methinks, with the artistic and up-to-date wrought iron, "antique" or hammered brass or copper receptacles for coal, there would not be found now-a-days many readers of this paper who would take up her pen in defence of these aforementioned horrors.

Some there are, of course, who still like to imagine themselves in the "Early Victorian" era, and to these, no doubt, "Purdonums" appeal strongly, but with the many beautiful modern household articles at the extraordinarily low prices which some of them are sold at will surely appeal forcibly to those who love quaintness and good taste.

Still, although things have improved as time has gone on, even the most lenient of us must admit that there are still ugly rooms—unnecessarily ugly rooms—to be seen, and in these days of lovely things at all prices one seeks in vain to know the reason why this should be so. For although it cannot be denied that to make a really handsome room or a really beautiful one means money, expenditure beyond what can always be attained to, but I wot of many a room where much cannot be spent thereon, yet which is wot full of charm and originality.

Now, originally can no more be taught than fascination—that strange magnetic power which may emanate from old or young, comely or plain—a power which no one can explain but which few can resist.

Nor is originality of very much use to the many women who cannot start from the very beginning to make their rooms what they would have them. I mean rooms in an inherited home, full of family traditions and associations. And, truly, in such a case the wise woman walks warily, and makes her change from ugliness to beauty with discretion and consideration, so as to keep the character and style of the house, whatever it be, whilst correcting possible anachronisms in furniture or materials and bringing in rich colorings instead of existing timid and pallid ones.

Verily, in such cases as these, "fools rush in where wise 'women' fear to tread!"

I have before now shuddered as I read of the outrage, in the shape of the frivolous wallpapers and "pretty pretty" materials which had been thrust by its tactless new mistress on some grim old Border castle, where comfort should have been combined with dignity of style, such as velvet curtains, and loose covers of a bold yet subdued Jacobean linen, and where the "lovely cretonne" with wreaths of roses, hovering doves, and blue ribbons, curtains of turquoise satin, with borders of roses," prepare one's mind for the statement, "Yet it isn't really a pretty room."

For incongruity is to my mind, quite the most powerful ingredient in the jumble and lack of effect which is bound to produce an ugly room. Needless to say, one's safeguards against an ugly room lie in the choice of a suitable wallpaper, carpet and curtains.

For a large drawing-room with white woodwork, large old-fashioned mirrors and good non-descript furniture, I should connect a certain rose-colored "Rhodal" silk-effect wallpaper, with a fine blue-green pile carpet and velvet curtains of roses, a rose-pink carpet and window curtains, cushions and covers of chintz. Or, again, are we considering a "den" for one of the sterner sex, whose special treasures are bits of old delft, or copper, and a score or so of old engravings in black and gold frames, or some odds and ends of old furniture.

For a rather smaller and darker room, with say natural wood, a certainty of success lies in a faint paper with a white frieze and a moss green carpet and covers of chintz with curtains of gold brocade. Or the same paper with a frieze of pink roses, a rose-pink carpet and window curtains, cushions and covers of chintz.

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British Columbia Forests and Their Conservation



An illuminating address was given before the Canadian Club in Vancouver recently by Dr. Judson F. Clark, on "The Forests of British Columbia and Their Conservation." About 125 guests, representing strongly the business element of the city, were present, and the practical and useful nature of the address was keenly appreciated.

Mr. J. N. Ellis, president of the club, presided, and in opening stated that following the address given by Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt earlier in the year, the committee of the club, according to his suggestion, had looked around for some one who might give them an address devoted to the forest resources of British Columbia. They had been fortunate enough to secure Dr. Clark to give them the benefit of his experience, though his absence from the city during the past season had delayed his address somewhat. It was pleasant to know that the sons of Canada always maintained her credit in other countries, and Dr. Clark's career at Cornell University and other places where he had been called upon to serve, was a good illustration of this.

Dr. Clark was received with applause on rising to speak. He expressed the pleasure he felt in addressing a gathering of his fellow citizens on a matter in which he felt so keen an interest and which was of supreme importance to all of them.

"I have been asked," he said, "to discuss the conservation of the forest resources of British Columbia, and to cover the field—or the woods, if you please—in some thirty minutes. What I shall say will, I fear, be largely in the nature of a skeleton, for there will not be time to clothe it respectably."

We shall get down to the bones of the matter at once by enquiring, Why conserve the forest resources of B. C.? Which is, of course, simply another way of asking, Why practice forestry in B. C.?

The Value of Forests

The forester's answer is that in any country the maintenance of forests is justified because forests are helpful as improvers of climate; forests are desirable as national playgrounds; forests are valuable in that a forest crop is the only possible crop for large areas of our inferior lands; they are also valuable in that they provide a large field for the employment of capital and labor; but it is as producers of wood and as conveyors of stream flow that forests are absolutely indispensable.

Now, just to give a touch of historic background to the discussion, let us recall that the human race has seen many epochs. The discovery of fire, the invention of the bow and arrow, of pottery, the domestication of animals, and the smelting of iron all marked distinct periods of progress in prehistoric times.

With the invention of the alphabet, by means of which the knowledge acquired by one generation could be transmitted to those that followed, the race passed from barbarism to historic civilization. The epoch of historic civilization lasted some 4,000 years and about the middle of the last century gave place to the Age of Industrial Civilization. This newest epoch in the world's history is a direct result of man's discovery of the manufacture of power and the still more recent discovery of the transmission of power. The new epoch has already revolutionized our industries, our commerce, our ways of living, and even our habits of thought, but it is its effect on the forest and forest products with which we are concerned today.

In every period of the world's history the forest has been the friend of man; on the contrary, rarely has man proven a friend of the forest. But previous to the industrial epoch the process of forest destruction was necessarily slow if sure, because of lack of machinery and power and transportation facilities for wholesale exploitation. What previous races accomplished in China, in Asia Minor, in Mediterranean Europe and Africa and other once densely peopled parts in the way of conversion of fertile regions to man-made deserts, was a work of centuries. The Industrial Epoch with its unlimited power, its machinery, its transportation, and above all with its enormous demand for wood, has enabled our generation to accomplish similar results in a matter of years. Meanwhile, because of the increased demand for wood, the increase of irrigation and the new uses for water power, the forest has become more necessary than in any previous age, absolutely indispensable indeed, and in no country more so than in British Columbia with its vast store of undeveloped resources in minerals and lands.

Contrary to the popular impression, civilized peoples are everywhere using more wood today than ever before, notwithstanding a greatly increased cost price. Not only is the consumption of wood products increasing in the aggregate, but the per capita consumption is also increasing. Great Britain's consumption illustrates the tendency in all modern countries admirably. Great Britain is a country lacking in forests, but rich in all substitutes for forest products. It is a country of cheap coal, cheap iron and steel, and cheap cement. Its wood supplies are all imported and therefore dear. And yet the 15 years, 1887-1901, saw an increase in the per capita consumption of lumber of 40 per cent. and of wood pulp and paper to over 300 per cent. In 1850 the per capita consumption of lumber in North America was about 200 feet board

measure per annum. In 1896 it had risen to 450 feet, and last year exceeded 470 feet board measure. Further illustration of this tendency might be drawn from Germany, Switzerland or any other country which keeps statistics, and all to the same effect.

Wood Is Largely Used

Many people noting the substitution of wood by other materials may be surprised to learn that even in shipbuilding much more wood is used today than in the days when ships were built entirely of wood, for we build so much more shipping. The same is true of building construction, of cooperage, of mining, and indeed I do not now recall a single line of endeavor where we do not consume more wood directly or indirectly than was consumed in our father's time.

But the production of needed wood is but half the story of the forest. Almost equally important is its regulation of stream flow.

As the rain falls on the mossy forest floor, very large quantities are absorbed by the sponge-like soil. Indeed, surface run-off is most exceptional. This absorbed water percolates slowly downward, to gradually reappear days and weeks later at lower levels as springs furnishing the ideal source of water supply for any purpose whatsoever. The streamlets unite to form the larger streams which in their fall give so much valuable power for modern electric development. Passing on down towards the sea the water may be used again for irrigation or navigation. In the forested land water is a blessing from its starting point at the hill top till it reaches the sea.

Destroy the forest by the axe and fire and the rainfall quickly runs from the surface, carrying with it the soil from the steep mountain sides. In a matter of minutes, if the rain be heavy, every little valley has its roaring torrent of muddy waters. The torrents unite to form floods, which rush valleyward with irresistible force, levying a heavy toll of damage and often death as they go. The agricultural lands bordering such a stream are often greatly injured and even destroyed by gullying and by the deposition of gravel and coarse silt. The finer portions of the soil are carried further down, where they are deposited as shoals and bars to the detriment of navigation. A day or so later the stream that caused the havoc may diminish its flow as to be worthless for power development or irrigation, or may disappear altogether.

The Province's Resources

Granting that I have thus briefly made a case for forest conservation, I shall very briefly allude to the forest resources of our province and indicate some steps that in my judgment should be taken with a view to their conservation by wise use.

The real forest resources of any country are its available forest soil, its climate and its present stand of timber.

The available forest soil in British Columbia will be such areas as are capable of growing trees in a commercial way, but which are, for one reason or other unsuited for agricultural development. The actual area which is thus available for forest crops in this province can only be very roughly approximated at the present time. My estimate is that it is in the neighborhood of twenty million acres. Forest fires which destroy the thin soils so common on mountain sides are annually reducing the available area.

The climate of British Columbia, and more particularly that west of the Cascades is unsurpassed for wood production in the whole world. (Applause.)

Trees delight in an abundance of moisture, both in the soil and in the air, and here they get it. (Laughter.) Another climatic feature of the greatest importance is the long growing season. In the East there are at most not more than seven months of growth activity, here on the Coast there are twelve, for every Winter's day which sees the thermometer above the freezing point witnesses a storing up of a reserve food in the green needles of the trees preparatory to the next season's growth. As a result, the terminal shoot commonly reaches upward from two to three

feet in a season as compared with about one-third to one-half that growth in the East.

As to the present stand of timber, I can but give an estimate that is little more than a guess. It may, however, be useful for those who know less about it than I. There are held under the sixteen and twenty-one year timber licences about 11,000 square miles. I think all will agree that ten million feet board measure per square mile will be a liberal estimate for these lands, or one hundred billion altogether. There are nearly 800,000 acres under lease and perhaps a million acres more of commercially valuable timber land owned in fee. Assuming a cut of 40,000 feet per acre, these lands will yield a round seventy billion. Then there are the reserved lands. These lands comprise not only such as carry timber now merchantable, but such timber as may come to be regarded as merchantable in future years. The area of such lands west of the Cascades cannot exceed the area now under licence in that region. The interior has not been so thoroughly explored and it may be that the area of reserved timber land may exceed that now held under licence two, three and possibly four-fold.

Assuming then that the productive lands of the reserve will be equal in area to the licensed area in the interior, the total productive area reserved should be in the vicinity of 28,000 square miles. Assuming a cut of five million per square mile for this area, there would be a round one hundred and forty billion of reserved timber, or a grand total of three hundred and twenty billion feet of standing timber in the Province, approximately half of which is merchantable under present conditions. This would be in my judgment an outside estimate.

Different Viewpoint

There are, of course, two ways of looking at this enormous total—the optimistic and the pessimistic. The optimist will point out that at the present rate of cutting we have timber for four centuries. The pessimist will remark that the entire stand, accessible and inaccessible, would supply the lumber mills of the Continent with logs for less than seven years, and if other users of wood were to draw on us for their supplies, our forests would scarce meet the requirements of North America for three short years.

For my part, I must confess to pessimism, for it has been the experience of the past that when an inexhaustible forest gets up against an insatiable demand it has always gone hard with the forest. (Applause.)

But there is a very real sense in which the forests of British Columbia may be made inexhaustible. Forests managed so as to yield a succession of wood crops in perpetuity are essentially inexhaustible so long as soil and climate endure. (Hear, hear.) And there is no country on the face of the earth where the natural conditions are so favorable for securing wood crops in perpetuity as the Pacific Coast of North America.

You will be interested to know what annual yield might reasonably be expected from British Columbia's twenty million acres of permanent forest lands. From what measurements I have made in this Province and what has been accomplished elsewhere under less favorable climatic conditions and with poorer kinds of trees, one can confidently say that an average yield of two hundred feet board measure per acre per annum would be a very conservative estimate. This would mean an annual production of four billion feet, or some five times our present annual cut.

First Steps in Forestry

Naturally, the next inquiry is: What is to be done? What are the first steps?

1. Provincial Forests.—The Government has already taken the first and most important steps in the reservation of all forest lands. It remains for them to develop a forest policy by means of which the mature timber may be utilized for the benefit alike of the forest, the wood-working industries and the Provincial revenues. It is a matter in regard to which haste should be made but slowly.

2. Fire Protection.—British Columbia has

much the largest forest revenue of any province or State in America. It also has the largest equity in standing timber for future revenues.

This is surely reason enough why she should have the best forest fire patrol. Besides, protection from fire is not only the corner stone of all forest policy, but it is the whole foundation of practical forestry. The present Government is to be commended for having made an excellent beginning, but it is as yet little more than a beginning.

The problem of disposing of the debris incident to logging operations is as yet an unsolved problem on the Pacific Coast on both sides of the international line. The United States Forest Service are conducting extensive experiments along this line, but have reached no definite conclusion.

I suggest that the Provincial Government make a modest appropriation for the purpose of determining the practicability and cost of burning the brush under local conditions. Such investigations are properly within the province of the Government, and the information gained might be of the greatest moment to the lumber industry and to the public. Certainly no intelligent legislation can be formulated along this line in the absence of definite knowledge both as to its practicability and cost.

3. Taxation and Revenues.—Foresters are everywhere agreed that next to fire the greatest enemy of forest conservation is high annual taxation. High taxation places a premium on hasty and uneconomical logging with a view to the abandonment of the land after it has been stripped of whatever has any market value at the time.

The British Columbia case is complicated by the fact that the high licence fee is essentially a method of paying for the timber on the instalment plan, and cannot now be changed without unfairly discriminating in favor of the licensee, desirable as such a course might be from the standpoint of forest conservation. It is a matter in regard to which we as a Province have started on the wrong tack, and will have to pay the price.

Provision should, however, be made for the reduction of the annual licence fee to a nominal rate on all cut-over lands, whether under lease or licence, which are logged according to plans approved by the Provincial Forest Department, in order that operators may find it good business to log carefully and otherwise care for their cut-over lands with a view to returning later and cutting a second and succeeding crop of logs.

Tenure of Licences

The limited tenure feature of timber licences, which as it stands is utterly prohibitive of any forestry practices by loggers, and in view of the large amount of timber so held, is a direct and most powerful incentive to wasteful logging, might find an equitable solution along similar lines.

Let the licence holder be given the option for a period of, say, ten years of renewing his licence as per the present law, or of converting it into a licence renewable from year to year without time limit, as now obtains on Dominion lands, with the provision that the logging whenever undertaken be conducted in conformity with plans approved by the Provincial Forest Department. Special and reasonable provision must, of course, be made for the clearing of the timber from lands suitable for and actually needed for agricultural settlement.

In no feature of their forest policies have the Canadian provinces been more fortunate than in the placing of the heft of the forest taxation as royalties, payable when the timber is cut. Saxony, one of the most progressive countries in forest matters, has adopted a somewhat similar plan, the annual taxes being allowed to stand uncollected until a cutting is made, when they are paid in full. There is an agitation in several of the American States looking to the adoption of a similar system.

Foresters are also quite agreed that when conditions are such that the lumber industry can and should bear additional taxation, it can be placed in no way more equitably than by increasing the royalty payable on the better

grades of logs by a graduated scale of increase covering a definite period of years.

A matter of some urgency is the establishment of a cull class of logs on which no royalty should be collected. Under present practice the culs are left in the woods, to the extent of very many millions, to become a total loss and a menace to the forest as well. The Government will lose no revenue by the move, the logger and the forest will be benefited, and at least \$10 per thousand feet board measure will be distributed to British Columbia labor in the manufacture and transportation of the product of the cull logs. (Applause.)

The definition of what should constitute a cull log should be adapted from time to time to the varying conditions. At the present time it should, I think, include rough fir and cedar tops, logs having an excessive proportion of defect, and all hemlock logs below the merchantable grade. British Columbia has the best system of government scaling of any of the Canadian provinces, and I am sure that the adoption of this reform would be quite practicable under present circumstances.

4. Stock Taking.—In regard to this, I shall only pause to remark that a stock taking of the provincial forest resources is an essential preliminary step to the development of any adequate policy for the forest reserve.

5. Administration.—Under our system of representative government it is impossible that a comprehensive and consistently far-sighted forest policy should be successfully developed unless the matter be placed in the hands of a special department or bureau. This has been the successful practice of India, of Europe, of the United States, and in recent years a good beginning has been made at Ottawa. Call it a forest department, a forest service, or what you will. The essentials are that the men in charge be thoroughly practical men and that they be free to develop and carry out a consistent and far sighted forest policy unhampered by the vicissitudes and exigencies of party politics. (Applause.)

I have said that British Columbia leads America in the matter of forest revenues and in the value of her public forest resources. I will only add that she undoubtedly leads not only America but the whole world in forestry opportunity.

Every wise father strives not only to give his son an inheritance of an untarnished name, but also an opportunity to do a life-work. As with men, so should it be with generations. Should we not endeavor by a wise use of the bountiful natural resources with which we have been blest to set a good example to those who follow, and give them an opportunity to bring to fruition the marvellous promise of the twentieth century? (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

ENGLAND'S RICHEST DUKE

Speculation was rife a few days ago, says London Tit-Bits, concerning the identity of the two millionaires who are credited in the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom with possessing between them the enormous sum of £8,619,000. These two fortunate persons are probably the Dukes of Westminster and Bedford.

The Duke of Bedford, who is known among his intimates by the nickname of "hatband," owns the larger portion of Bloomsbury and the whole of Covent Garden, including the market, which is reputed to bring him £50,000 a year. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford care little for society, and the only occasions on which they appear are at rare intervals in the Bedford box at Covent Garden Opera and at Prince's Skating Rink in Knightsbridge. At Woburn Abbey, their principal palatial residence, there are private zoological gardens. The Duchess of Bedford is a Fellow of the Zoological Society. The Duke is greatly taken up with all the varied interests of his property and is the author of a book on "The Management of a Great Estate."

It is doubtful whether the Duke of Westminster realizes exactly what he is worth. He is probably the most wealthy territorial magnate in the kingdom, counting among his properties the valuable Grosvenor estate which is situated in the heart of the West End.

The Grosvenor family represents one of the few remaining sets in London society that may be described as strictly exclusive. They live in a world of their own. Outsiders for them do not exist, nor will they willingly tolerate the presence of anyone who by birth and breeding does not belong to the privileged elect. This exclusiveness is probably the result of the successful marriages made by the Grosvenor girls into exalted families.

An idea of the Duke's colossal wealth can be gained by an inspection of the splendid town mansion, which is a treasure house filled with objects of priceless value. Many people are content with a clock which costs a sovereign or two, but that which tells his Grace of Westminster the hour possesses a pendulum which in itself is worth £4,000, for it is set with forty-eight flawless diamonds each valued at £1,000. The Duke of Westminster is a popular sportsman, and is known among his particular friends as Bend Or, a nickname conferred on him to commemorate the famous racehorse of that name owned by his grandfather the late Duke. Socialists and others may forgive him his great wealth when it is stated that fancy foods have no favor in the Westminster household. Simple dishes are always provided, such as mutton cutlets, milk puddings, fruit tarts, and so on. Much of his vast wealth is derived from ground rents. He grows rich because he can't help it.

To Tear Down Great Wall of China

Recently it was reported that the Chinese government had signed contracts for the tearing down and removal of the great wall of China, one of the seven wonders of the world, which was built as far back as 200 B. C. Adhering as the Chinaman does to the traditions and customs that have been handed down to him from the ages of the past, one can scarcely give credence to an announcement that this great product of the Tsin dynasty, erected to bar the Tartars from the northern provinces 2,000 years ago, is to be demolished and the ruins carted away. The Chinese love and worship their ancestors, and revere the works of their ancestors, and while the great wall would not prove effective against the modern artillery that Russia might turn upon it after a march through Mongolia, it is hardly to be conceived that the great wall will prove an exception to this reverence and be destroyed. When one stands and gazes upon this mighty piece of construction, the most stupendous ever made by man, not even excepting the pyramids, he falls from the present, and in imagination lives in that exciting period of Chinese history, 246-210 B. C. It was then that Shi Hoang-Ti, the greatest of the Chinese

heroes, reigned. The Mongols, the wild tribes who lived in the country which is now called Mongolia, were then a menace to the very life of the Chinese; they had invaded the country on the northern part and were encroaching farther and farther toward Pekin and the provinces to the south. The nation was in need of a hero, and Shi Hoang-Ti responded to the need. He threw his armies upon the Mongolian hordes, fought them, defeated them, and drove them from Chinese territory. Then to keep them back he began the stupendous work of projecting a great stone wall along the mountains and across the valleys of the northern part of China. In these days we can hardly imagine what a great task such a construction was, everything being done by hand, for of course there were then none of the labor-saving machines that we now make use of. Yet, it was done, and to this day the great barrier winds and stretches across the country for some 1,700 miles. Its battlemented walls are 50 feet high, and at every few hundred feet they bristle with lookout towers where were garrisoned Chinese warriors, ever ready to repel an onslaught. The wall is 25 feet wide, and is built for the greater part of its course of

HACKS

Driving loads, one or four persons, single hour, \$2.00; over an hour and a half, \$1.50 per hour, within the city limits.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 4,

LOUIS JAMES
In a Superb Production of
"PEER GYNT"

The Greatest Success of this Brilliant Actor's Career.
Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Box office opens 10 a.m., Friday, January 1. Mail orders will receive their usual attention.



TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, REINING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE LONDON BIOSCOPE ANNOUNCE

The Actophone

The greatest mechanical and electrical novelty of modern times, presenting pictures that SING, ACT and SPEAK. Held and produced, Scotti and other celebrities in grand opera. First performance starts 7:45 and 8:30. Change of programme each night. Matinee Wednesday.

ADMISSION 10c.

NEW GRAND
WEEK 4th JANUARY

HENRY AND ALICE CARVER
World's Champion Lady Sharpshooter, and the Famous Equilibrist.

CONNOLLY, WINRICH AND CONNOLLY
In a Melange of Songs, Mirth and Melody.

Geo. P. WATSON AND LITTLE
In their Vocal Comedietta "A Matrimonial Bargain."

THE FOWLERES
Equilibrist and Hand to Hand Balancers.

THOS J. PRICE
Song Illustrator—"Are You Sincere?"
NEW MOVING PICTURES
OUR OWN ORCHESTRA
M. Nagel, Director.

PANTAGES
WEEK JANUARY 4, 1909.

MARTINEZ AND MARTINEZ
Spanish Serenades.
FLOOD AND HAYES
Barrel Jumpers.

BARRETT AND GRAY
Dramatic Sketch.

BILLIE BAXTER
Comedian
RUBY COLE
Soubrette.

HARRY DE VERA
Picture Lyric.
BIOGRAPH.

The Elite Amusement Parlor Company
Old Watson Theatre,
730 FORT STREET

Bowling Alleys
and
POOL TABLES

Picture, Illustrated Song, Post Card, Electric, Wrist, Lifting, Punching, Fortune Telling and Candy Machines.

Ladies' and gentlemen wishing to learn to bowl will find competent instructors at the alleys from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m.

House League tournament now in progress.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that British Columbia, two months after date to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a lease of the following described lands:

Commencing at a point planted at the South West corner of the Indian Reserve, near the Albert Bay, and adjoined "B.C. Packers Association S.W. Corner," thence 10 chains southwest, thence 20 chains west paralleling the Coast Line, thence 10 chains north to high water mark, thence 20 chains east following the high water mark, water mark being the point of commencement, including the tidal lands, foreshore and lands covered by water within the said limits.

Signed
B. C. PACKERS' ASSOCIATION, Robert Chambers, Agent
Dated 16th November, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer from me to Albert Coopman of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail, on the premises formerly known as the Poodle Dog Restaurant and now known as the Ceele Cafe, situated at No. 915-919 Yates street, Victoria, B. C.

Dated the 5th day of December, 1908.
W. S. D. SMITH.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bayntun, of Rupert street, entertained a large circle of friends on New Year's eve. A programme of music and song, recitations, and a playlet entitled "The Christmas Guest," was the chief feature of the evening.

Mrs. C. S. Wyld, 1348 Fort street, held a most enjoyable Christmas party in honor of her great grandchildren last Wednesday afternoon. David Bryn made a charming young "Santy" and unloaded the tree and delighted all the young friends who were present.

Dr. E. L. Benson, of San Francisco, the treasurer of the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway company, and his partner, Mr. H. Clark, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who spent the Christmas and New Year's holidays in Seattle, was the chief feature of the evening.

A well furnished residence, 8 rooms, stable and outhouses, beautiful lawn and garden. A most picturesque home in one of the best residential sections of town. This will be rented for five months to suitable tenant, \$75.00 per month, tenant to keep and pay former gardener.

SWINERTON & ODDY
1200 Gov't St.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Hafer left for Sidney by the V. & S. train yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Y. Birnie, of Phoenix, B.C., are staying at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Bowes, of Portland, Oregon, are at the Empress.

Mr. T. K. Collins, of the U. S. army, is registered at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Cornwall, of Ashcroft, are in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Skeene and children left on New Year's eve for Seattle, where they will spend a few days.

J. W. Hanna returned by the steamer Princess Royal yesterday from Seattle.

J. Harstone was a passenger from Seattle yesterday on the steamer Whatcom.

Mr. L. E. Pinkham, of Honolulu, arrived in town yesterday, and is registered at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. Mario Hall came down from Duncan yesterday, and are staying at the Empress.

Mr. Edwin G. Smith came down from Duncan yesterday and is staying at the Driard.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Elliott, of Revelstoke, came over from Vancouver last evening, and are staying at the Driard.

Mrs. Herbert Skinner came down from Nanaimo yesterday and is staying at the Balmoral.

Mr. Frank Cooke, of Boise, Idaho, arrived in town yesterday and is registered at the Balmoral.

Mr. L. A. Moyses, of Moose Jaw, Sask., arrived in town yesterday and is putting up at the Dominion.

Mr. J. A. Eacham, of Spokane, arrived in town yesterday and is staying at the King Edward.

H. H. Thomson, M.P.P., was a passenger by the steamer Princess Royal from Seattle yesterday.

Mr. Elmer King, of Fleming, Sask., arrived in town yesterday, and is registered at the King Edward.

Mrs. McMicking was among the numerous hostesses who entertained on New Year's eve.

Mr. Hugh Cornwall is down in Victoria for a few days, from his home in Ashcroft.

Miss May Hamilton will receive at 1020 Collinson street on the first Wednesday of each month.

Mr. T. H. Robinson, of Vancouver, is visiting his brother, Mr. G. W. Robinson, Esquimalt road, for a few days.

J. McEachern, of Spokane, is in the city. He is staying at the King Edward hotel.

Arthur Erb, of Chemainus, came down on the moon train yesterday and is a guest at the King Edward.

G. G. Gladman, of Prince Rupert, is in the city. He is registered at the King Edward.

Mr. (Dr.) Fraser and family left for Saanichton by the V. & S. train yesterday afternoon.

Capt. Berquist was among the outgoing passengers by the V. & S. train yesterday.

E. Ross Tillard, of Mount Newton, was among the passengers by yesterday afternoon's outgoing V. & S. train.

E. A. Austin, a prominent business man of Chicago, is at the King Edward. He intends spending several days in the city.

The Tuesday Bridge club will meet on Tuesday next, January 5, at the residence of Mrs. Rismuller, Stanley avenue.

Mr. E. Eby, of Kitsumkalum, in the Skeena district, arrived in town yesterday and is staying at the Dominion.

Mr. Ernest, of Victoria, is staying at the King Edward.

Messrs. H. Mitchell, David Walker and Alex. Young came down from Ladysmith yesterday and are staying at the Dominion.

Mr. J. H. Greer, who is interested in the shipping business, came over from Vancouver yesterday and is staying at the Dominion.

Commencing at a point planted at the coast west of the Indian Reserve, near the Albert Bay, and adjoined "B.C. Packers Association S.W. Corner," thence 10 chains southwest, thence 20 chains west paralleling the Coast Line, thence 10 chains north to high water mark, thence 20 chains east following the high water mark, water mark being the point of commencement, including the tidal lands, foreshore and lands covered by water within the said limits.

Signed
B. C. PACKERS' ASSOCIATION, Robert Chambers, Agent
Dated 16th November, 1908.

All New Year's afternoon a crowd of visitors thronged the driveway leading to Government House to extend the compliments of the season to the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. James Dunsmuir, with his aide-de-camp, B. H. Tyrwhitt, Drake and his secretaries, Mr. Musket and Mr. Dompley, received amongst those calling were Bishop of Columbia, E. Bayntun, Rev. Dr. McRae, Capt. Harris, Ald. J. Meston, Dr. G. A. Hall, M.P.P., Robert Morrison, D. Fraser, Mr. Moore, W. A. Robertson, James Bell, D. Fulton, F. Gilchrist and J. Martin.

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VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

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returned to town yesterday and are again at the Empress.

A very pleasant and enjoyable afternoon and evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Matthews, of Erie street, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, when a party was given in honor of Miss Pearl's birthday. The rooms were decorated with holly and ivy and a huge Christmas tree stood in one room. The day was spent in singing, playing games and other amusements.

Mr. Rolston was hostess during last week at a very enjoyable young people's five hundred party followed by dancing. A most delightful evening was spent. Among the guests were the Misses Mary Elliott, C. Rockford, C. Parker, A. Readlands, L. Bigshaw, N. Nash, A. Nash, and the Messrs. D. Rockford, E. Paddon, Roger Hammond and L. Nash. Miss C. Fisher was the winner of the first prize, while Mr. Hammond was the winner of the second.

J. W. Hanna returned by the steamer Princess Royal yesterday from Seattle.

A pleasant surprise party was given Mr. Lew. Pineo by a number of his young friends last Wednesday evening at the home of his parents, Belmont avenue. Among those present were the Misses Flossie Pike, Helen Thompson, Hazel Tait, Muriel Stirtan, Lizzie Hodgson, Frances Foster, Ethel Casey, Kathleen Stirtan, Lily Johnson, Erma Cossford, Blanche Vale, Irene Black, Sadie Cherry, Frances Lawson, Evelyn Pineo, Dorothy Gray, Messrs. N. Crogan, G. Walker, I. Sutherland, L. O'Leary, R. Sedger, N. Hocking, E. Sprague, F. Dougall, A. Johns, L. Fulton, C. Gunnison, F. Brown, G. Johns, C. Holland, A. McKenzie, L. Pineo.

The marriage of Miss E. Langstaff Hall of this city to Mr. Cyril E. Richards, of Chilcotin, B.C., took place quietly on Wednesday last at St. James church, the Rev. J. H. Sweet officiating. The bride was escorted by her cousin Dr. George Hall, and wore a becoming travelling costume of amethyst chiffon cloth, and was given away by her mother. Miss Ena K. White acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. W. H. Spalding attended the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Richards will spend a honeymoon in the south and will afterwards reside in Chilcotin, B.C.

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On Wednesday evening, Mrs. J. H. Todd was hostess at a most delightful dance at her charming residence "Leasowes," St. Charles street. Dancing took place in the drawing-room and hall, which were effectively decorated with Christmas decorations. A most enjoyable programme of dance music was provided by Miss Thain's well-known orchestra. Among the guests present were: Captain and Mrs. Edwards, Captain and Mrs. Bromley, Mrs. Genge, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Dr. and Mrs. Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Hebborn, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. B. Tye, the Misses Pooley, the Misses Ellis, the Misses Pitts, the Misses Irving, the Misses Page, the Misses Tilton, the Misses Lawson, Miss Phyllis Mason, Miss Murdel Dunsmuir, Miss Nora Combe, Miss Aline Mackay, Miss Florence Gillespie, Miss Davie, Miss Wigley, Miss Ethel Browne, the Misses Blackwood, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Officer, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Clarke, Messrs. H. A. Bromley, Clarence Pitts, Arthur Pitts, Anthony Williams, Kingscote, T. O. MacKay, Cecil Drake, Holland, S. Powell, Lowry, Jephson, Parker, Payne Foote, Meredith, Fleming, Mara, H. Elberts, Kenneth Gillespie, Dugald Gillespie, and many others.

New Year's greetings were tendered by a large number of Victorians to Mayor and Mrs. Hall, who received many callers at their home, Catherine street, Victoria West, on Friday afternoon, from 2:30 to 6:30 o'clock. A steady stream of visitors thinned the good wishes for the coming year. The rooms were beautifully decorated the dining room in red and green smilax, ivy and large red carnations being in profusion. The drawing room was prettily decorated with holly and carnations. Mayor and Mrs. Hall received the many visitors in the drawing room. The following is the list of callers: Hon. Richard McBride, Dr. F. C. Fletcher, Jas. F. Forster, Dr. H. Parizean, F. J. Marshall, W. F. Bullen, John Hyland, C. E. Berkley, W. Christie, J. A. Lindsay, S. Baxter, Jas. Gaudin, J. R. P. Gaudin, H. P. O'Farrell, D. R. Irvine, Lieut. Col. R. Wolfenden, I.S.O.V.D., N. A. Wolfenden, E. H. Fletcher, Jas. Forster, Dr. D. McRae, Donald Proudfoot, Rev. D. McRae, F. Fraser, H. D. Parizean, F. J. Marshall, W. F. Bullen, John Hyland, C. E. Berkley, W. Christie, J. A. Lindsay, S. Baxter, Jas. Gaudin, J. R. P. Gaudin, H. P. O'Farrell, D. R. Irvine, Lieut. Col. R. Wolfenden, I.S.O.V.D., N. A. Wolfenden, E. H. Fletcher, Jas. Forster, Dr. D. McRae, Donald Proudfoot, Rev. D. McRae, F. Fraser, H. D. Parizean, F. J. Marshall, W. F. Bullen, John Hyland, C. E. Berkley, W. Christie, J. A. Lindsay, S. Baxter, Jas. Gaudin, J. R. P. Gaudin, H. P. O'Farrell, D. R. Irvine, Lieut. Col. R. Wolfenden, I.S.O.V.D., N. A. Wolfenden, E. H. Fletcher, Jas. Forster, Dr. D. McRae, Donald Proudfoot, Rev. D. McRae, F. Fraser, H. D. Parizean, F. J. Marshall, W. F. Bullen, John Hyland, C. E. Berkley, W. Christie, J. A. Lindsay, S. Baxter, Jas. Gaudin, J. R. P. Gaudin, H. P. O'Farrell, D. R. Irvine, Lieut. Col. R. Wolfenden, I.S.O.V.D., N. A. Wolfenden, E. H. Fletcher, Jas. Forster, Dr. D. McRae, Donald Proudfoot, Rev. D. McRae, F. Fraser, H. D. Parizean, F. J. Marshall, W. F. Bullen, John Hyland, C. E. Berkley, W. Christie, J. A. Lindsay, S. Baxter, Jas. Gaudin, J. R. P. Gaudin, H. P. O'Farrell, D. R. Irvine, Lieut. Col. R. Wolfenden, I.S.O.V.D., N. A. Wolfenden, E. H. Fletcher, Jas. Forster, Dr. D. McRae, Donald Proudfoot, Rev. D



"As True as the Needle to the Pole"

IT is an age of disbelief—an age when most people must be "shown" ere they will pin their faith in anything under the sun. And now—sad fact! is the compass that is coming in for a share of the general distrust. It is in Massachusetts, whence have come many of our strange creeds, that the first blow has been struck against the compass.

One day a week or two ago the British steamer Satsuma came into Boston from South American ports, and was within an ace of breaking its back on the inhospitable coast because the compass guessed a-wrong about the magnetic pole. Next day the Chelston, another British steamer, came up the bay, taking an accurate course from Highland Light, but going astray by two full miles in the forty-mile trip to the city. Four years ago the Chelston had a similar experience. What the mariners want to know—and it interests sailors on the Pacific as well—is whether the blame rests with the compass or with the New England coast. This matter the United States authorities are now investigating.

But after all it is a simple matter and would hardly cause comment were it not for the fact that literature has stamped a phrase with the coinage mark of truth and made it acceptable everywhere at its face value. "As true as the needle to the pole" is the phrase, and there is nothing the matter with it as literature, but as for a statement of fact it has not high value, for the needle is anything but true to the pole excepting on occasions when its affections have been carefully sterilized and removed from the zone of all other attractions. The magnetic needle will try to be true to the cook's wrought-iron fire-poker if you will only bring it within its sphere of influence. Hence many a missing ship which Davy Jones has tolled to its doom by getting the mariner's compass to whisper lies to the helmsman. For alas, the mariner's compass is a light-o'-love who must be threatened, caressed and restrained or she will tell you that north is south. This was true in a measure in the old days of wooden ships. Every schoolboy knows about the deviation of the needle on the ship of Columbus and how it came near to frightening his sailors into mutiny. But with the building of ships of iron came so many attractions right near home for the fickle little lady in the ship's binnacle that she forgot the north and loved every portion of the iron ship that carried her till she pointed merrily in all directions in turn, whirling and pirouetting in a devil's ballet that nearly made master mariners drop dead with dismay.

Of course, this had to be corrected, and it has been in a large measure. Fickle as she is, the mariner's compass is the ship's only accurate guide when out of sight of land, and, though she has been made true to the north in the main, it has been only by strenuous corrective measures where iron ships are about, and in the very corrections there is sometimes cause for error. Some of these strenuous efforts at correction, the cause and their effect, with some of the vagaries which still pertain to the needle, which ought to point to the pole, may be interesting, even to the landsman.



Let us go back to school for a paragraph. The whole earth is itself a great magnet, with a north pole occupying a space some fifty miles square northwest of Hudson Bay. Here the magnetic needle points straight downward. North of this spot it would point back of it, ignoring the geographical north pole. Hence the variation in the magnetic needle when outside foreign influence. Pointing to the magnetic north, it varies from the true north more or less, according to its position on the earth's surface. It is the inductive magnetic force of this great earth magnet that makes all other magnets the world over, and is continually at work influencing them. If it were not for this the needle would not point to the pole.

Because of this, any iron mass has a pole of what is called for convenience "red magnetism" pointing toward the north, and "blue magnetism" pointing toward the south. But here enters a singular phenomenon. If you handle and hammer and bend and twist this iron mass as it lies motionless you hammer the induced magnetism into it in some way and it becomes fixed in its magnetism. If you turn the unhammersed iron about, the red magnetism will still point to the north, the blue to the south. But after hammering, the red magnetism will stay in the spot where it lay when the iron was hammered, whether it point north or south or east. Hence every great iron ship slides from the ways a great magnet with a fixed north and a fixed south pole. Accordingly, a ship's bow, or its stern, or its starboard, or its port side, may be a permanent north magnetic pole, according to the direction of the ship's keel as it lay in the shipyard. Now, the tiny compass placed aboard this great ship-magnet forgets the earth magnet and points instead wheresoever the ship bids it. The more violently the ship was put together, the greater the hammering and bending and twisting, the more firmly it holds the affections of the compass. Moreover, the ship's binnacle must in the very nature of the case be put where it has iron all about it, above as well as below. Oftentimes a mighty iron mast towers from the deck right alongside it and carries a magnetic field of its own high in air for a further complication. However, we must have iron ships, it seems, and a ship without a compass is a poor investment; so the brightest scientific minds the world over took up the matter and succeeded in preventing the fickle jade of a needle from eloping from its properly wedded pole. They bound the tiny creature about with balls and chains and iron rods and thus prevented these unfortunate love affairs, though they did not altogether stop the flirting. Moreover, this long and careful process of adjustment, of hemming in and restricting and balancing attractions has to be gone through with for each new ship. As soon as launched she is put through her paces, pointed north and south and all about the horizon and the swing of the compass watched and adjusted with minute care till at length it swings free from the ship's magnetism and shows the true magnetic north once more.

How accurate this adjustment has come to be in the hands of trained men is proved by the great number of iron and steel vessels that today traverse the trackless sea as surely as if the parallels and meridians were marked upon it, led by the wee fickle creature that shivers

in the ship's binnacle. Yet, the adjustment can be absolutely accurate only on the spot where it is made. Move your ship and other conditions immediately enter into the equation and affect the result. Experience has taught master mariners that local conditions outside the ship affect the needle, and that this is particularly true of certain well defined spots. The compass is useless near the magnetic poles, pointing straight toward the centre of the earth, but these poles lie, fortunately, well outside the usual tracks of navigation. But this dipping tendency grows as a ship approaches these poles and has to be accounted for. An iron ship's compass adjusted on the equator would play strange tricks in Hudson Bay. There is a spot off the northwest coast of Australia where the compass varies some thirty-two degrees from the true north. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence is another spot where charts warn the mariner of the great variation of the needle. To come nearer home, there is a well-known though comparatively slight zone of peculiar variation in Salem bay, and ships approaching Nantucket have also noted a similar phenomenon on, or off, the shoals. It is probable that land masses and shoaling water play their part in these slighter vagaries, as it is a well established fact that land masses and shallow water give a varying needle.

Its Refusal to Vary

In the cases of the Satsuma and the Chelston we must, however, seek for another cause than any thus far mentioned, and we find it in the oddest of all forms of compass variation, that is the refusal of the compass to vary. It is a fact, well known and always taken into account by mariners sailing long courses in a definite and unchanging direction, that when the ship's course is changed the needle is loth to change with it. This is known as "retained magnetism." That is, the compass tends to hold the long accustomed course. In the matter of ocean liners sailing between New York and Liverpool, for example, on the western trip the ship's head west for a week. When they change to the northerly course to enter New York Bay the needle fails to accurately record the true north, tending to hold its old position relative to the ship, hence the ship is thrown to the westward of her course and the navigator must take this into his reckoning or invite disaster in thick weather. So well is this guarded against that many liners have two compasses, one adjusted for New York harbor, the other for the course up the Mersey. The same condition holds good for the Satsuma and the Chelston. They had held a northerly course for a week and on rounding Cape Cod and heading west the needle, true to its habit though untrue to the north, tended to

hold them on the old course, carrying them north still and threatening to pile them up on the rocks of Marblehead.

Thus the navigator must take into account not only the variation of his ship's compass in different localities and under different circumstances, but he must watch out also for its tendency on occasions to refuse to vary when it ought to. Moreover, it is liable to suffer not only from variation but deviation. You can make the compass box itself in short order by coaxing it with a close application of a bunch of keys. Similarly any iron or steel placed nearer to it than the adjuster would have allowed may affect it. We sometimes hear of wonderful cases of a compass jumping a point or two in sudden and miraculous fashion without any change in the ship's head, and this is attributed to all sorts of fantastic causes such as the attraction of metal in the nearby land, etc. Far more often it is caused by the attraction of metal in the binnacle boxes. These are convenient lockers just to the right and left of the binnacle, where flags only are supposed to be kept. But they are very handy for the quartermaster, and the chances are that the jumping of the compass might be as suddenly cured by clearing out his keys or revolver or some other metallic property from the too convenient binnacle boxes.

A Peculiarly Dangerous Spot

One of the most terrible disasters of modern times would seem to have been caused by this deviation of the ship's compass from the true north, caused by local conditions. One June morning some years ago the Danish steamer Norge struck the island of Rockall, west of the Hebrides. The ship broke up and some six hundred lives were lost. According to her course the Norge should have been some twenty-five miles to the south of Rockall and it seems impossible to account for the difference between the ship's real position and the reckoning without assuming a sudden and large change, a deviation in the compass. This deviation has been noticed in the neighborhood of Rockall by many vessels. Captain Hveyesel of the steamer Carl, on a voyage from the

United States to Denmark, found by careful solar and stellar observation that in a very short time when in the neighborhood of Rockall both the compasses of the ship had an easterly deviation of ten or eleven degrees. A faint northern light was visible and the captain attributed the deviation to this cause, but after passing from this neighborhood of Rockall the compasses resumed their normal condition.

These are a few of the things that the wise and conscientious navigator must bear constantly in mind if he would bring his ship safely into port. He should know in what shipyard his ship was built, and in what direction her prow pointed while she was still on the ways and the riveters were clinching the permanent magnetism in her plates with their pneumatic hammers. The men who go down into shipyards and build iron ships pound more of fate than they think into garboard strake and keelson, into rudder post and deck beam. As her head lies on the stocks, on that course will her compass be always a trifle sluggish, a trifle slow to answer to change of course, and it is well if the master bears this in mind. He must continually watch his steering compass, and he must continually prove the constancy of his steering compass by one device or another, studying and correcting its deviation and humoring its vagaries. Nor can he inspect his instrument itself too closely. It is a simple mechanism, a magnetic needle balanced by a steel point set on a jewel so that it will swing freely. But here is what happened to the steel ocean-going tug Tacony not long ago off Highland Light. The jewel on which the needle balances cracked in some strange and unexpected way, and the needle no longer swung freely but stuck. The mishap was immediately discovered, and the master rectified before harm came to the ship. In other cases a slight crack in the jewel has been known to pass unnoticed, merely slowing up the swinging of the compass or preventing it from turning in a portion of the circle. It can be readily seen that such a defect might pass unnoticed and bring disaster upon the ship.

Iron and gold when melted together may be mixed in various proportions, and hardened or crystallized. Alloys containing 10 per cent of gold are harder than pure iron, but as the proportion of gold increases above that amount, the alloy becomes softer. Silver and iron do not form alloys.

Canada's Far North—Pioneers Have a Hard Time

FIN opening, Mr. Lawrence said he had lived in the Peace River country since 1879, and declared that the pioneers of that country were laying the foundations of what would prove a very important portion of the Dominion in years to come. In fact, he declared, that north of the C. P. R. there was today more land suited for agriculture than there was west of Winnipeg—65,000,000 acres, as compared with 63,000,000.

The early pioneers found great difficulty in getting food, depending largely upon supplies of moose meat from the Indians, and often they were close to starvation. Then they discovered that in the valley of the Peace River they could raise wheat which could not be excelled in the world, and Mr. Lawrence's father brought in a portable mill, which ground flour at Fort Vermilion, in latitude 58° 2' north, which today had become an electrically lighted roller process flour mill, turning out the highest grade of flour in the heart of the northern wilderness. And not only had they raised the best wheat, but had succeeded in growing garden vegetables. In fact, the results were such that Mr. Lawrence prophesied that when communication was opened with Prince Rupert on the Pacific and Hudson's Bay on the other side, the Peace River country, instead of importing food, would become a source of food for the Empire.

They had been told they were too far from "the apple blossom and clover," but already apples had been grown there, and had reached the blossoming stage in less time than they could in Quebec or Nova Scotia, 300 miles north of Edmonton.

Mr. Lawrence, however, had a good deal to say as to the encouragement these pioneers received from the Government. While telegraphic facilities were being put in, mail facilities were so crude that a letter posted in Montreal today might reach Fort Vermilion by next April, if connections were prompt, other-

wise it might get there some time in May, owing to the insufficient service. In fact, so bad were the mail arrangements, said Mr. Lawrence, that rather than trust to them, people up there would don their snowshoes and tramp 700 miles to transact business that should be done easily by mail. "It looks to me," he indignantly explained, "as though for a few hundred dollars this country were willing to sacrifice its pioneers upon an altar of gold." (Applause.)

Despite its remoteness, Mr. Lawrence said that business to the extent of a million dollars a year was being transacted in the Peace River country, although there was only a handful of whites there. Yet, on its three hundred miles of inland navigation along the Peace, Mackenzie and Athabasca rivers and the great lakes, there were no less than \$300,000 worth of water craft.

Another difficulty the pioneers had to meet, said Mr. Lawrence, was that the country was entirely at the mercy of accident or disease, since it was without doctors, medicines or trained nurses. "If a pioneer breaks a limb we get around and fix him the best way we can. If he gets sick we bury him—and that is why you never hear of a sick pioneer in that country. (Laughter.) But if you need these things in Montreal are not the pioneers of that great country entitled to something along that line? We hope within a few years to show the people of the East that they are not doing their entire duty to these pioneers who are opening up so vast an addition to this Dominion. (Applause.) For instance, if an epidemic of smallpox were to break out it would sweep 2,000 miles of country and probably carry off all the people there.

Is not that worth considering? The pioneers may not be worth much individually, but collectively, I think they are worth looking after. (Applause.)

Proceeding to deal in detail with the pos-

sibilities of the country, Mr. Lawrence said he had raised there 66 bushels of wheat per acre, weighing 64 lbs. a bushel, equal to 70 bushels and 44 pounds standard measurement per acre. "And," he continued, "this can be done through a country in which we have a quarter of British Columbia, all of Northern Alberta, and considerable of the rest of the world. (Laughter.)

In this same latitude Mr. Lawrence said he had raised 25 varieties of garden flowers, just to show it could be done, as well as all kinds of garden vegetables. In addition they had immense inland fisheries, the finest salmon, trout, herring and other fish swarming up its rivers from the Arctic ocean, and ere many years he expected to see a great cannery industry established to handle these rich resources.

Timber also there was in abundance, both south and north of the so-called timber line, spruce, birch, and other timber, often over four feet in diameter and from 100 to 140 feet high. Even as far as the mouth of the Mackenzie river, far inside the Arctic circle, he had seen spruce two feet in diameter. In addition to this enormous quantities of wild fruits, such as raspberries, currants, gooseberries and saskatoons grew there, showing the possibilities of cultivated fruit.

"And then," said Mr. Lawrence, "you talk about minerals. You go to Trinidad to get asphalt to pave your streets. Not that they need paving, but it looks better. (Laughter.) In Athabasca there is a deposit of the finest asphalt in the world, over a thousand square miles, estimated to hold 6,400,000,000 tons—why go to Trinidad for it?"

"And if I told you our rivers run through banks of coal you would say I was a liar. But that is almost the truth. (Laughter.) In fact on almost all these rivers there are to be found seams of coal running from 6 inches to 28 feet, showing that we have the greatest coal re-

sources in the world, while in many of their sands gold is found."

In addition to this Mr. Lawrence pointed out the gas resources, referring to the famous gas well at Pelican Rapids, which has been burning for eleven years, with a flame 80 feet high, whose roar can be heard over a mile away.

And, further north still, in what Mr. Lawrence called the "Real Great Silent North," he said there were countless herds of caribou and other animals, as well as the musk ox, which disdained to go near so warm a country as the Peace River district. This, he argued, proved that reindeer could be successfully raised there. He instanced the work done by the American Government to introduce the reindeer into Alaska, and urged that the Canadian government should confer the same boon on his country, which would enable them at small expense to abandon the troublesome dog trains and use the much fleetier reindeer for traveling—until the railway came in. This he considered inevitable, and declared, amid laughter, that even now both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk had surveying parties out "on the sly," looking over the country, so that he prophesied that the day was not far distant when people would be able to go to the Windsor Street station and buy a sleeping ticket straight through to Peace River. (Applause.)

"The time is near," concluded Mr. Lawrence, "when the Peace River country will become an important factor in the Greater Canada, and when that day comes you will find the pioneers of the Peace River just as loyal to British institutions and to the welfare of the Dominion as any in the older parts of Canada." (Loud applause.)

At the close Dean Walton, of McGill, who presided, briefly expressed the thanks of the club to Mr. Lawrence for his interesting address.